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DRY SURVEY SHOWS WETS USE CAPITAL AS CLEARING HOUSE

Two Largest Propaganda Factors Operate From There—Titles Differ but Objects Same

Both Sell Membership at \$1 a Head, One Employing Trained Salesmen at Generous Salaries

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A survey of the Nation shows that the two master organizations dealing in liquor propaganda—the mightiest weapon of the wets—center their activities in Washington, the capital of the United States. One is called The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the other The National League of America. The first claims a membership of 400,000, the latter 150,000. The activities of two are well known.

Both organizations have reached out into many states, and both, according to their secretaries, are growing rapidly. Of the 44 wet organizations that have been listed from time to time over the country, some reaching a number of states, others purely local, these two are the largest and most representative. The others would like to do what the association and league are doing. Friends of enforcement can find from them how the wet attack is centrally directed, how liquor funds nationally collected are administered, and how the work of nullification are mobilized so that arguments of one may be the arguments of all.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has called a national wet convention of its delegates in Washington the first week of November. Meeting will be open to the public. Preparations for the liquor rally are being rushed at the Washington office. It is one of the first times the wets have dared to come out in the open. "This week," however, as G. C. Hinckley, national secretary and treasurer says, "we are letting the prohibitionists, with their Citizenship Conference, have the stage; after that we shall begin to play our part." The head of the association is Capt. William H. Stayton, who makes his home in St. Louis. He was formerly in the American Navy.

Mr. Hunsehe Explains
The stated difference in program between the association and the National American League is illuminating. R. W. Hunsehe, secretary of the latter, who asserts his group is the "largest national organization with a straight modification program," is careful to explain that the league makes no attack on the Constitution. "We differ from the association in letting the Constitution alone," he declares.

The league, Mr. Hunsehe says, is eager to have the Volstead Act changed. It centers its ostensible attack upon that law and works in an appeal for "lower taxes." While "not attacking the Constitution," it would redefine the word "intoxicating" in the Constitution so as to return beer and wine. This is precisely what the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is working for, so the chief difference between them, the dries say, simmers down to the fact that one dares to admit its real objective while the other doesn't.

Quoting the league secretary, Mr. Hunsehe, again, he says, "a great number of those who approach our 31 annual dues could refuse to have anything to do with group attacking the Eighteenth Amendment. We don't believe the people of the Nation want the Eighteenth Amendment attacked. We will not support a movement with that as its object." He adds, however, plenty who will agree to its indirect nullification.

"Furthermore, the league doesn't believe in the return of hard liquor," the secretary added.

"Does the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment believe in that?" he was asked.

"You can use your own judgment from their pamphlets as to that," said Mr. Hunsehe. "I think the association has been coming over to our view of attacks on the Constitution for a year."

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Political Mentors



Mrs. Gifford Pinchot



Mrs. James Paige

WELLESLEY OPENS POLITICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMAN VOTER

Aim of Course Is to Train Self-Directing Balloters—Mrs. Pinchot to Speak

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—A school of local government and politics, the fourth of its kind inaugurated by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, designed to train and equip women to play "an active and helpful part in our public life," began its sessions in Founders Hall, Wellesley College, today. The constructive purpose of the league, its keen sense of civic responsibility, the distinctive character of its program.

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SCHOOLS ARE AMERICA'S HOPE, SAYS SCOTTISH RITE OFFICIAL

New Secretary-General of Southern Jurisdiction Urges Observance of "Education Week," Nov. 18-24

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—An appeal to members of the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States to observe "Education Week," Nov. 18-24, was proclaimed by President Coolidge, as proclaimed by President Coolidge.



Hyman W. Witcover
New Secretary-General of Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction

ENGLISH APPROVAL OF INFLATION MOVE AROUSSES CRITICISM

Economic Committee's Reported Action Gives Impetus to Attack on Pound Sterling

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—The attack upon the pound sterling received a fresh impetus today with the publication here of a detailed scheme which is said to have been approved by an economic committee set up to consider it and which has only now to await the Treasury's sanction. This scheme provides for the stoppage of further deflation and the removal of what has been effected in this matter in the past six months by a small increase in legal tender, £25,000,000 in Treasury notes to be issued initially with a possible eventual increase to £100,000,000. The fund so obtained is to be applied to support industrial schemes approved by the trade facilities committee, assisted by an empire development board in order to relieve unemployment.

At the same time the bank rate is to be raised or lowered, respectively, one-half per cent for every 10 points rise or fall in the cost of living as ascertained by the Board of Trade. The Daily Mail describes this as a most dangerous method of inflation, and attributes to rumors of it the fact of a fall of 5 1/2 cents in the last few days in sterling exchange on New York.

Sir Eric Geddes' Speech
The scheme is no doubt that which Sir Montague Barlow, the Labor Minister, mentioned in his letter to the press here on Oct. 16, when he expressly disclaimed all connection with it, and declared that so far from any interference with the financial policy hitherto pursued by the Government, no change in this respect was contemplated.

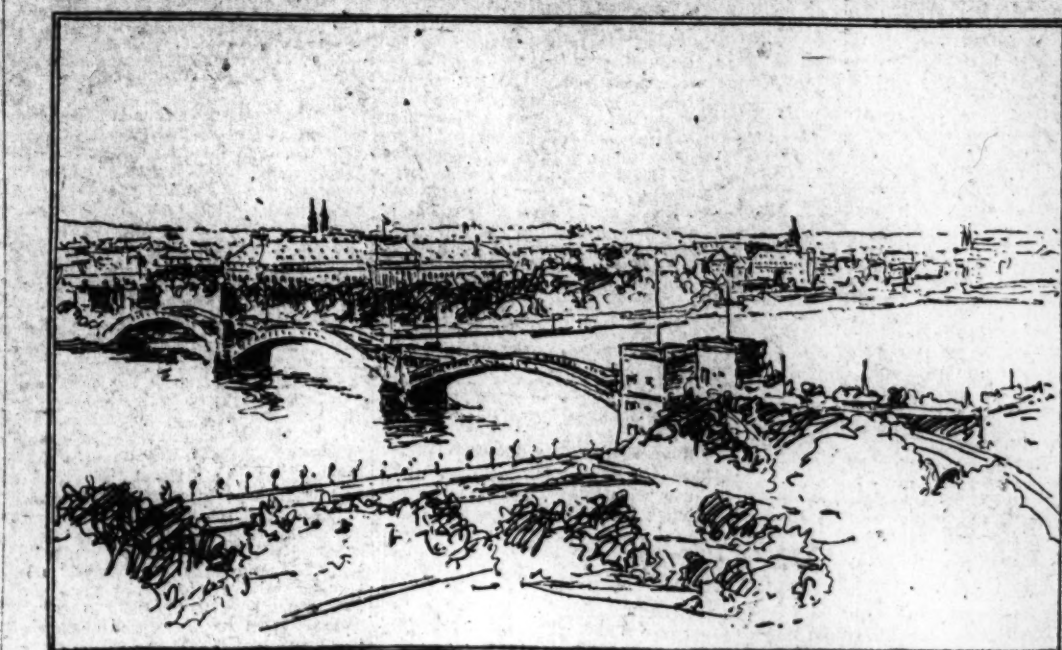
The Federation of British Industries also complains of the injustice of the charge which has been brought against it in the press here of desiring to suggest inflation. This important organization is about to publish a detailed statement on this subject, in which it will press for the appointment of a strong commission containing representatives of industry and labor, as well as economic and financial experts to report upon the whole matter.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is, meanwhile, able to quote part of an important speech which Sir Eric Geddes makes at the federation meeting at Glasgow today, in which he expresses doubt "whether at the present time we (Great Britain) can support, in addition to all our other difficulties, the effort and sacrifice involved in continuous appreciation of our currency."

Burden of Unemployment
We have now been deflating our currency very heavily for a number of years. We have appreciated the pound sterling in relation to the dollar. We have carried a great burden of unemployment.

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Mentioned as Capital of Rhineland Republic



Coblenz
Capital of the Rhine Province, Which It Is Now Proposed Should Be Made the Chief City of the Wider Territory Republicans Are Endeavoring to Organize

FORD FORCES OPEN THIRD PARTY DRIVE

Clubs Backing Presidential Candidacy to Organize at December Parley

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (P).—Formation of a new national political party with Henry Ford as its standard bearer will be undertaken at a national organization conference of all Ford-for-President Clubs, to be held here Dec. 12, 13, and 14.

The call for the organization conference was decided upon at a meeting last night of several Michigan Ford clubs. The conference, according to leaders of the movement, probably will name a date and place for holding a nominating convention next spring.

The conference call will go out within a few days, it was stated by William Kronberg, secretary of the Dearborn Ford-for-President Club. "It was decided upon," he said, "only after insistent demands from Ford clubs throughout the country."

The Dearborn Club, he said, had been inactive for some time, owing to Ford's statement as to whether or not he would accept nomination by a party the clubs might organize. "We virtually were forced into action," Mr. Kronberg said, "many of the clubs in other states threatening to proceed with a convention call if it did not do so."

Mr. Kronberg estimated the number of Ford clubs now in existence at between 300 and 400, and added that he was advised the organization conference would attract at least 3000 delegates and visitors. Sessions of the organization conference, he said, would be held in the Auditorium at Dearborn, home of Henry Ford.

Last night's meeting, at which about a score of delegates were present, was presided over by Judge Edward Jeffries of the Recorder's Court of Detroit. Among those present besides Judge Jeffries and Mr. Kronberg were Clyde Ford, a cousin of the Detroit manufacturer; Edward Fisher, president of the village of Dearborn; Rev. William Dawe, president of the Dearborn Ford Club, and Henry Ruduck, treasurer of Dearborn township.

ALBANIANS GIVE VERSION OF ATTACK

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 23.—The Albanian legation in Rome published last night a report signed by Mehdi Vlasheri, the Albanian delegate on the international commission for delimitation of the frontiers in Albania, in which he stated that the Italian mission was massacred by a band of 12 Greeks, headed by Jase Vantcho, who took refuge in Greek territory.

Several persons were questioned by the Albanian authorities and confirmed this statement.

WAGE RISE CALLED "NIGGARDLY"

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, termed the increase granted to members of his brotherhood by the United States Railroad Labor Board as "niggardly" and said that the incoming Congress will be urged to abolish the labor board and allow the railroad managers to agree with the brotherhood committees on wages and working conditions.

IMPORTS FLOOD CUSTOMS MEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Congress probably will be asked by the treasury to provide additional funds for the handling of imports, which, according to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, have reached such proportions that many of the customs houses are unable to keep incoming shipments moving. Warehouse congestion, particularly in the port of New York, has become so serious that delay in movement of merchandise has become almost a rule rather than an exception.

KING ALBERT RECEIVES ADMIRAL

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—Vice-Admiral Andrews, commander of the warship Pittsburgh now at Antwerp, was received this afternoon by King Albert. He was presented by the United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher.

Italy Approves Decree to Reimburse America

Rome, Oct. 23
The Council of Ministers today approved a decree giving effect, so far as Italy is concerned, to the agreement concluded in Paris on May 25, among the Italian, British, French, Belgian and American representatives concerning reimbursement to the United States of the expenses of maintaining its army of occupation in the Rhineland.

REVOLT IN GREECE HASTENS ELECTION

Hellenic Outbreak Directed Against Government Which It Is Hoped to Overthrow

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 23.—There is a heavy censorship over the news from Greece. Military movements which are considered to be without great importance have begun among army officers in provincial towns. The revolt is directed against the Government, which it is hoped to change in order to provoke impartial elections. About its importance it would be better to reserve judgment until further information is forthcoming, but that it is anti-governmental and sustained by Constantinian elements is hardly in doubt. The Greek legation here issued information as follows:

The mutiny broke out in the garri- sons of Patras, Chalkis, Drama, and Verria. Other garri- sons to the number of 18 remain faithful to the Government. All commanders of army corps, without exception, have proclaimed their readiness to support the Government, while the Navy also remains faithful. The political party, led by Alexander Zaimis, the Liberal Party, and the Republican Party have disavowed the movement, which seems to have been fomented by partisans of General Metaxas. Troops have been sent to suppress the outbreak

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FRANCE SEES END OF REPARATIONS

Republic Not Displeased at Turn of Events—Officially Cautious

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The breaking up of Germany proceeds apace, and apart from the radical papers and a few other journals, French opinion as expressed is not displeased with the turn of events, even though it may subsequently appear that the reparations are jeopardized. It seems hardly possible to have it both ways—dissolving the Reich and payments by the Reich. As for the separate parts of Germany, such as the Rhineland Republic, France will be careful to maintain the right to demand proportionate shares of the reparations. Nevertheless it will not be easy to apply this idea in fact. For the moment, at least, France obtains the security it desires but the chances are that events this week will make an end of reparations.

The Rhineland Republic spreads, though not so swiftly as a really spontaneous movement for which the Rhineland was ripe might have been expected. Town after town goes over to the movement. Wiesbaden, Trarbach, Mayen and other places have joined. Crefeld, Duren are ready and Mayence and Coblenz will not lag behind. Official France still maintains a neutral attitude, fearing that the attempt may not succeed. The rivalry of the leaders, the premature proclamation, the indifference of many of the inhabitants and the lack of skill on the part of the self-constituted chiefs make the French Government cautious.

There is certainly no enthusiasm on the part of the population of the Rhineland. Rather is there indifference. Moreover, the French understand quite well that the Rhinelanders do not revolt against Berlin out of love for France, but merely for selfish reasons, for the hope of escaping from the chaos into which the rest of Germany is falling, and to avoid further misery, by throwing themselves into the arms of France. Therefore there is grave doubt in some unofficial quarters about countenancing this movement. What the French propose to do is to preserve order, but in practice this means that if the Separatists are attacked by German

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SEPARATIST DEFEAT REPORTED IN REICH AT VARIOUS POINTS

Trade-Unionists Eject Them From Public Buildings, Including Those at Aix

On the Other Hand Several Other Towns Join the Republican Forces

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (P).—Reports from various points in the Rhineland this afternoon indicate the Separatists have been generally defeated, especially at Aix-la-Chapelle, Muenchen-Gladbach, and Bonn.

At Aix-la-Chapelle they were severely beaten up by the trades unionists and then ejected from the public buildings which they had been holding since midnight Saturday.

The colors of the Rhineland Republic were hoisted during the night on the German government building at Wiesbaden by a band of the followers of Dr. Hans A. Dorten, leader of the previous Rhineland Republic movement, whose home is in Wiesbaden, a special dispatch from that city states.

The Wiesbaden police were disarmed and locked up in their barracks. A crowd which gathered in front of the Government headquarters was fired on by the secessionists, who wounded 10 persons, the message adds. A general strike was proclaimed by the trades unions. Separatists also have possession of the Government buildings in Bonn.

Officials of the Federal Government will leave for the occupied area shortly for the purpose of conferring with the Rhineland leaders.

The situation in the Rhineland was discussed by the Cabinet last night, but no definite action was voted, as the Government still believes the Rhineland populace will succeed in defeating the plans of the secessionists.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Berlin message to the Central News this afternoon says: "A telegram from Aix-la-Chapelle says the police succeeded, this morning, in expelling the Republicans from the town and regaining complete mastery of the situation. It is not known if any casualties occurred."

Another Central News dispatch states that with the assistance of loyal workers the German police ejected the Republicans from Muenchen-Gladbach. It is reported the workers roughly handled the invaders.

The Germans have free rein in the town, the dispatch adds, the Belgian troops so far not having interfered.

If the German Separatist movement extends to Cologne, which is the bridgehead of the British Rhineland army, Great Britain will preserve an attitude of reserve, but will take every measure to maintain order, prevent bloodshed and insure the continuance of the present local Government, it was stated here today.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23 (P).—A Belgian official news agency telegram from Duisburg today states that the republicans were proclaimed there, and the public buildings occupied by the Separatists early this morning. The Mayor of Muenchen-Gladbach, according to the correspondent of the Vingtieme Siecle, held out against the Separatists for 24 hours by locking himself and 175 police in the City Hall, chaining and padlocking the iron gates. He finally surrendered when the Separatists threatened to use force.

Disorders occurred later at the railway station, when the Separatists charged and dispersed Loyalist demonstrators. The trouble started when a truckload of Republican guards arrived at the government building. Shots were fired at them by a group of Security Police who had been hidden behind a crowd of students. Reinforcements came to the aid of the Republican Guards and the rioting continued until two Belgian officers interfered and summoned Belgian troops. Six of the Separatists and one Security Policeman were injured.

Bavaria Constitutes Itself as the Protector of Germanism

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Following the proclamation of a Rhinish Republic in Aix-la-Chapelle, similar attempts have been made in several other Rhineland towns, according to reports received here. But the Government as well as the press in unoccupied Germany appear to be most eager to minimize the importance of these disturbances. The Muenchen Zeitung—one of the organs expressing Dr. Gustav von Kahr's views—says with regard to this: "The fight is waged for Germanism against non-Germanism, for nationalism against internationalism. Once and for all an end must be made by that body—an attitude which once more increases the strain between Munich and Berlin. It is becoming more and more apparent that Dr. von Kahr is determined to wage this fight between Bavaria and the Reich to its very end. The Bavarian Government firmly believes that it is the protector of true Germanism."

The Bavarian Government in the meantime has taken a further step directed against the Reich by compelling the Bavarian section of the Reichswehr to swear allegiance to Bavaria. Moreover, Munich has declared that it would be willing to discuss the conflict in the Federal Council, but not to accept any decision reached for the suppression of nationalism. Since Berlin refuses to do this, Munich must do it.

General von Lossow, who has been recalled by the Minister of Defense, but who was reappointed chief of the

World News in Brief

Honolulu (P).—Hawaii is destined to become the radio hub of the Pacific, according to Arthur A. Isbell of the Radio Corporation of America. Due to its geographical location, the territory is considered the logical location for army, navy and commercial radio stations.

Williamsburg, Va.—Alumni of William and Mary College, headed by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, are making a nationwide campaign for \$1,440,000. The check-up for this season shows 850 students enrolled, an increase of 152 over last year. Ground has been broken for a dormitory to be ready by next June. Mrs. George Blow, of Yorktown, Va., has given \$100,000 for a gymnasium. A large addition to the library has just been completed.

Constantinople.—The Turco-American negotiations complementary to the Treaty of Ouchy (the Near East Peace Treaty) were opened at the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs here today. The first session was devoted to deciding upon the procedure to be followed by the negotiators.

New York.—An active campaign against preparedness is being conducted by pacifist associations, some of which are fostered and supported, either directly or indirectly by alien or other agencies inimical to our form of government, according to Gen. John J. Pershing, in a statement made public by the National Security League.

Cleveland, O.—David L. Rockwell of Ravenna and Cleveland, for years a leader in the Democratic Party of Ohio, has announced that he has accepted the post of national manager of a movement to make William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1924.

New York.—The Russian Soviet Government has arrived in Mexico City and the United States District Court against the National City Bank for an accounting of a fund of \$1,000,000 claimed to have been placed to the credit of the Russian Government by the American commercial attaché at Petrograd. The money was to have been used, it was said, for the purchase of motion picture supplies in the United States.

Philadelphia.—President Coolidge believes that the \$100,000 Bok Peace Award will have a valuable influence in determining the future foreign policy of the United States, according to a statement made by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot at a meeting here to explain the plan and purpose of the prize. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt also were speakers.

Mexico City.—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has arrived in Mexico City and opened his campaign for the presidency of the republic. His first speech was based almost exclusively on the statement that he had been informed that his candidacy was "unpopular in the United States and the European countries."

New York.—Establishing a new record for typewriting speed, an average of 147 words a minute for one hour, Albert Tangora of Paterson, N. J., today won an official contest at the opening session of the National Business Show.

Omaha, Neb.—A meeting of the national progressive party here, Nov. 20-22, at which an attempt will be made to unite all farmer, labor, co-operative, and progressive political forces, and to remedy present economic difficulties, is announced by Ray Harrop, national chairman.

Bavarian Reichswehr by Dr. von Kahr, has sent a wireless message to all towns in Germany where the Reichswehr is centered, in which he says that Bavaria will not permit anything to be forced upon her by the "Marxist Berlin Government." Despite this effort, the Government is still doing its best to arrive at a compromise with Bavaria. It has now become known that the Minister of Works, Herr Brauns, specially went to Munich to persuade Dr. von Kahr to give in. Being a member of the Roman Catholic Party here, he also requested the Papal Nuncio Pacelli for intermediation, but without success.

In the meantime the Government is daily sending Reichswehr detachments into Saxony. Officially it is said that this is done to suppress the unrest in that country—unrest of which little has been heard of here. Until now about 75 per cent of the total Reichswehr outside Bavaria has been assembled in Saxony. A politician here who is in close touch with the Minister of the Interior Affairs pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the concentration of the Reichswehr in Saxony could "easily be brought into connection with Bavaria."

More importance, however, than to the Rhineland and Bavarian question, even more importance than to the threatening unrest in the Ruhr district, where unemployment is increasing by leaps and bounds, is attached here to the food situation. In 24 hours the mark's value shrunk to one-third the previous low record, and is now touching 40,000,000 to the dollar. While this extraordinary drop may be due in the last analysis to the general situation and the uncertainty of conditions, it is greatly aggravated by the large volume of foreign money being exported across the German frontier as is learned from a well-informed source here.

The effect of this unprecedented fall of the mark is being felt everywhere. A loaf of bread which cost 500,000,000 marks on Friday increased in price to 1,000,000,000 on Saturday, to 2,500,000,000 on Monday, and is to be raised to 5,000,000,000 marks today. In consequence of this, everybody tried to buy bread at the cheaper price, and in a short time no more loaves were to be had in the Berlin bakeries, with the result that the people are now forming queues for bread, just as they are forming queues for land and potatoes. The lack of bread is greatly exciting the masses, for, after land and potatoes had become scarce and meat too expensive to buy, it had formed, in many instances, the main food for their daily meals.

PRICES OF GAS REDUCED
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Worcester Gas Company today announced a reduction of five cents per 1000 cubic feet in the price of gas, making the new price \$1.45, effective on Dec. 15. The reduction is made possible by the increased consumption and improved methods of manufacture. The present price, \$1.40, has been in effect since Dec. 1, 1922, when a reduction of 10 cents was made.

EVENTS TONIGHT
University Extension: Opening of public speaking classes. Normal Art School: Evening and Saturday classes. Women's City Club: Address by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. The Present Impasse in Europe. 7:30. Boston. Boston Street and Ashburton Place, 7:45. Harvard University: Address by Prof. Manley O. Hudson before the International Assembly. Smith Hall Common, 8. Dramatic Club, opening meeting, Harvard Union, 7:15. Yale Club of Boston: Dinner, 8. Dene Street, 8:30. Wellesley School of Politics: Lectures by Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and Prof. Arthur G. Norton of Wellesley College, Room 24, Founders Hall, 8. West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street, 8. Reciprocity Club: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 8. Theaters: Copley—"The Limpet," 8:15. Rolfe—"The Great Impersonator," 8:15. Keith-Vaudeville, 8:15. Majestic—"Caroline," 8:15. St. James—"Sonny Boy," 8:15. Tremont—"Kiki," 8:15. Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15. Photo plays: Fenway—"If Winter Comes," 1:30, 4:30, 7:30. Scollay Square Olympia—"Pioneer Trails," 10, 2, 5, 8. Orpheum—"Strangers of the Night," 9:20, 12:20, 2:30, 5:30, 9:30. Capitol—"Circus Days," 2, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, Copley Plaza, Hotel Westminster, morning and afternoon. Harvard University: Public lecture, "Shakespeare's Middle Years," by Prof. Albert Feuillerat, Emerson D. 4. Women's City Club: Guest day at clubhouse. De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars: Seventy-fifth anniversary convocation, Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple, 2. Wellesley School of Political Science: In Room 24, Founders Hall, 10:15, 11, 12, 2:45, 3:30 and 6.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight
WEAP (Boston)—8 to 10, musical program.
WGI (Medford Hills)—6, news and sport features. 8:15, conditions in iron and steel industry. 9:30, police reports. 7, Babson's weekly business report; musicals.
WEE (Springfield)—7, talk on philately; world market survey. 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 8, concert. 9, story for grown-ups.
WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, excerpts from "The Bohemian Girl."
WEAP (New York)—8:15, piano recital. 8, current events. 8:40, talk by Richard E. Knight, police commissioner of New York City. 9:15, piano recital. 9:30, football talk. 9:45, piano solos. 9:45, talk in series on early American history.
WJZ (New York)—7:45, talk. "A Program for Your Investments." 8, "Broad-casting Broadway." 8:15, piano recital and male quartet. 8:30, etiquette talk. 9:30, talk. "Radio as a Career." 9:35, contralto recital. 10, garden talk. 10:15, orchestra.
WOR (Newark)—8:15, program of popular music. 8:30, "Man and the Moon Stories." 9, popular music.
WRC (Washington)—8, children's hour.

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REVOLT IN GREECE HASTENS ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

which, according to the legation, is doomed to certain check. From other sources, however, one receives the impression that this election cannot be lightly dismissed. A military attempt in favor of General Metaxas is not surprising, for during the past month there have been many symptoms that General Metaxas was undermining the popularity of the present Government.

General Metaxas was from 1914 to 1917 the man regarded as most hostile to the Entente in the entourage of King Constantine; at the beginning a partisan of neutrality, but accused in the end of advising the King to declare openly against the Allies. He recommended himself to some popular favor during the days of Constantine in campaigning against Demetrios Gounaris, in demanding imperiously an end to the war, the evacuation of Asia Minor, and the demobilization of the army. To war-weary people this was counsel of welcome.

The revolutionaries of September, last year, had no clear policy. Eleutherios Venizelos agreed, with some reluctance, to serve his country after the débâcle at Lausanne, but, unfortunately, there have been many signs that all is not going well in Greece under the present régime. The French consider that in dethroning Constantine to replace him by George II, a King even more Germanophile was placed on the throne.

Demands for Elections
There are incessant demands for elections, so that the country may be properly consulted. One has every sympathy with the difficulties of the present Government, which has been treated in a disappointing fashion by the Allies. It is declared here that King George is supporting General Metaxas. It is advisable to understand the charges made against the revolutionary government, even in circles most favorable to Greece. The trial and execution of the ministers held to be responsible for the defeat at the hands of the Turks has most unfavorably impressed western European opinion. The censorship and martial law arouse criticism here and discontent among the people. The elections are now fixed, it is understood, for December, but many things may happen before that date.

Strict Censorship in Effect
By Cable from Major Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—A counter-revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Jean Metaxas, head of the Metaxist or Royalist Party, has broken out in Greece. The strict censorship immediately re-established by the existing revolutionary Government renders it difficult to sum up the situation from the Athens end, while the capital itself can only possess fragmentary information concerning the developments.

What is known to have happened is that the garrisons of five Greek towns, as far apart as Patras and Chalkis, have joined the insurgent demand for immediate dissolution of the Revolutionary Government and the formation of an administrative Ministry during the holding of elections. The main force of the insurgents is concentrated at the Peloponnese, which was always a royalist political stronghold, and the headquarters of the movement appear to be at Corinth. Two Venizelist generals have joined General Metaxas.

Athens naturally is belittling the outbreak, but it is too early yet to assess its importance either way. General Metaxas is unlikely to have embarked on such an enterprise without due preparation and considerable expectation of popular support.

PLANT TO MOVE SOUTH
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 23 (Special).—Earl L. Miller, treasurer of the United States Knitting Company, made known here yesterday that the concern contemplates moving a part of its plant to Charlotte, N. C. The concern has been a growing Central Falls industry for 30 years. The removal is intended to reduce production costs by economizing on freight rates, fuel, power and labor.

Lyons and Dine at MARSTON'S
SPECIAL FOR TODAY
Sausages, Steak, Mushrooms, Sauces, Lyonnaise Potatoes, Roll and Butter, Apple Pie, Tea or 60c
25 Brattle St. 17 Haver St.
33 Haver St. 1070 Boylston St.
1847 Market Quality for 1923
75 years

NUCOA
The Spread that Better the Bread
Mind Your P's and Q's
—Price and Quality are the big things to mind in buying food products. Never sacrifice Quality to Price.
But when you can buy NUCOA—
Finest Table Quality.
At One-Half the Price
—well have you minded your P's and Q's.

THE BEST FOODS, Inc.
NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO

SCHOOLS ARE AMERICA'S HOPE, SAYS SCOTTISH RITE OFFICIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He characterized the public school as "the hope of America," and declared that the appalling number of illiterate persons in the United States and the great number ignorant of the fundamentals upon which the Nation was founded made it necessary that an active campaign be waged for bettering the educational opportunities. In an interview today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Witcover said:

Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in the United States for a federal department of education to assist in providing more equal educational opportunities. This can be accomplished without any infringement of so-called state's rights, quite as easily as the Department of Agriculture co-operates with the states. I trust that Masons the country over, particularly Scottish Rite Masons, will observe Education Week, and redouble their efforts to improve the public schools.

Mr. Witcover was chosen secretary-general at last week's meeting of the supreme council, to succeed Perry W. Weidner of Los Angeles, Cal., who resigned for personal reasons. An architect by profession, Mr. Witcover was the first president of the Savannah Society of Architects, and he also served as a member of the Georgia State Board for the Examination and Registration of Architects.

He is president of the Free Kindergarten Association of Savannah, and for many years was a member of the board of managers of the Savannah Public Library. In 1900, he was initiated into Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 231, of Freemasonry, at Savannah. In 1904 and 1905, he was Master of that lodge.

In 1901, he attained the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite and has held many offices in the various bodies of the order. Mr. Witcover was elected a Knight Commander of the Court of Honour in 1905, and was coroneted 33d degree honorary inspector-general in 1907, becoming an active member of the Supreme Council in 1911.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (P).—The Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, will hold its next meeting in Charleston, S. C., the last week of next September. The council was in session here last week.

The council said that a sentimental interest attaches to this choice because the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction was organized at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1801.

According to the Scottish Rite statutes, the Supreme Council must meet biennially in Washington, but in the odd years may meet in any city it desires.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL OPENS
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (Special).—Formal opening of the city's \$1,000,000 commercial high school took place today. City officials will inspect the building, and it will be thrown open to the public tomorrow. Most of the 40 rooms will be ready for occupancy with the coming of the winter term.

INTEREST IN GREEK REVIVES
WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 23 (Special).—Increasing interest in the study of Greek at Colby College, is indicated in the number of students who have elected to take it in the selection of courses just turned in to the registrar.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Ida May Hugenbrugh, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. D. J. Ellison, Honolulu, N. H.
Mrs. Flora E. Bassett, Watford, N. Y.
Mrs. N. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. John H. Buckley, Wilmington, Vt.
Mrs. Jane Hall Turner, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Turner, Albany, N. Y.
G. Adolph Anderson, New York City.
Albert O. Anderson, New York City.
Jessie M. Cran, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Bertina M. Faver, South Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Agnes Naomi Holman, Victoria, B. C.
Miss Elizabeth Earl Jones, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. George T. Ewert, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. R. D. Rhodes, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Hardy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Agnes L. Hardy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. A. T. Olson, New Bedford, Mass.
W. O. Keble, New York City.
Mrs. Harry D. Goss, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Mary M. Goss, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Anna B. Mason, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Agnes Curtis, Short Hills, N. J.
Mrs. W. H. Whittemore, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Sara R. Hersey, Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Fannie M. Carey, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss Bessie A. Lacey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Parker Baker, New York City.

Men!
We know you don't like to sit for your photograph but what surprise would be more appreciated for Christmas by mother wife or daughter
\$15.00 the dozen and upward. Sit Now!
Bachrach
Photographs of Distinction
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MISSIES' RESPLENDENT
Dinner and Party Gowns
Many from Paris
Radiantly lovely creations in velvet, satin, beaded Georgette and chiffon with circular patterns, Spanish lace over gold cloth, crystal-embroidered and Rhinestone effects. Colors include orchid, honeydew, jade, peach, coral. Many with brocaded metal cloth girdles.
\$65.00 \$85.00
upwards
B. SIEGEL & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

ENGLISH APPROVAL OF INFLATION MOVE AROUSES CRITICISM

(Continued from Page 1)

employment; our taxation is enormously heavy and the general trade position is as I have already described to you. There should surely be some connection between the financial policy of the country and its trade situation. The bad trade of the world is not of our making. Inflation in foreign countries may control, but our own financial policy we can control. At the present moment we see a most extraordinary position of two systems of exchange being created, a circle of high exchange countries and a circle of low exchange countries, and the tendency is becoming obvious for trade to circulate in two separate circles, the low exchange countries doing business with each other, and the high exchange countries doing business with each other on an entirely different scale.

One cannot but question seriously the wisdom of keeping our eyes exclusively fixed on American exchange and ignoring the fact that we must, for our existence, do a very large volume of trade with low exchange countries. In internal trade a policy of continuous deflation means a rapid and continuous fall in prices, dislocation of business, increase in the burden of internal debt and continuous effort to adjust wages and costs to the constantly falling level of prices. It appears to me that this must almost intolerably to the burden of keeping our eyes exclusively fixed on American exchange and ignoring the fact that we must, for our existence, do a very large volume of trade with low exchange countries. In internal trade a policy of continuous deflation means a rapid and continuous fall in prices, dislocation of business, increase in the burden of internal debt and continuous effort to adjust wages and costs to the constantly falling level of prices. 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WELLESLEY OPENS POLITICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMAN VOTER

(Continued from Page 1)

and the morale of its organization, promises renewed hope in democracy. Ellen Pitt Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, welcomed the school this morning, and expressed the interest of the college in the pioneer work which the league was doing in fitting women to be self-directing voters.

Phillips Bradley, assistant professor of history at the college, speaking on the structure of local government in Massachusetts, said that citizens are not interested in the conduct of their affairs because "most of our towns have outgrown the efficient size for simple town meeting government." He declared that the experiments with new forms of town government now being conducted were a healthy sign, as it gave promise of reviving something of the genius of the town meeting, the Bay State's distinctive contribution to politics.

Juvenile Problem

This afternoon the meeting reopened with a lecture by Edward Ely Curtis, associate professor of history at Wellesley, upon the historical development of parties. This was followed by a discussion of the juvenile problem by Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Boston Juvenile Court. Later speakers on the afternoon's list included Samuel H. Capen, sheriff of Norfolk County, and Miss Edith Burleigh of the Massachusetts Civic League, who are scheduled to talk on the administration of penal institutions, and Mrs. Esther Taber Fox of the Citizens' Service Bureau, whose subject is "Community Surveys."

This evening at 8 o'clock, education as a function of government is to be discussed by Arthur Orin Norton, professor of education at Wellesley, and Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

Henry Raymond Mussey, professor of economics at Wellesley, and James Jackson, Massachusetts State Treasurer, will be the first speakers tomorrow. Their topic will be "Financing Local Government." Following this will come a conference on public safety and public works, over which Miss Julia Swift Orin, professor of history at Wellesley, will preside, with John Nolen, Wellesley city planner, and Evan F. Richardson, Norfolk County commissioner, delivering addresses. At noon a luncheon-conference on finance and public works will be conducted by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Nolen, and Mr. Richardson.

Mrs. Pinchot to Speak

One of the speakers for tomorrow who is greatly in demand is Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who in the evening will present her views upon the reality of a political campaign. Another speaker of distinction tomorrow evening will be Mrs. James Paige of the Minnesota House of Representatives. Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, will preside.

Miss Elizabeth Donnan, associate professor of economics at Wellesley, will open the afternoon program tomorrow with a lecture on recent third-party movements. Mayor B. W. Quinn of Cambridge, who is the Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, executive secretary of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, will speak on the general subject of political parties. Mayor Quinn, however, will confine himself to the work of national political committees, and Mrs. Tillinghast to the subject of political committees in Massachusetts.

Then will follow a round-table discussion of party politics, in which Frederic W. Cook, secretary of the Commonwealth, will lead with an address on state and presidential primaries. John C. Brimblecom, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will talk on the short ballot, and Mrs. Paige and George H. McCaffrey, secretary of the Good Government Association, Boston, on "Abuses of Party Government and Proposed Reforms."

League to Arouse Attention

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. True Worthy White, civic director of the Massachusetts branch, who presided at the opening session, outlined the function of the league, taking as her theme Owen Winter's criticism that "America's inattention to America is the most inattentive inattention on earth," and that eternal vigilance could not watch liberty and the movies at the same time.

"The function of our League is to arouse attention, to supply the voter with some intelligence, and send him on his way to the ballot box," she declared.

Mrs. White expressed great satisfaction that this year, for the first time, the school was called into existence at the direct invitation of a woman's college (unlike the former schools conducted with the cooperation of Radcliffe, Smith, and Clarke, where the initiative had to be taken by the

league), because she believes that it expresses an awakening sense of responsibility on the part of the colleges to the importance of civic education for women voters. She declared:

"The league, in addition to functioning as a school for its members through the distribution of thousands of citizenship primers on local, national and international topics, and its Speaker's Bureau, believes that a no less important aspect of its work has been to arouse the woman's college to a realization of its responsibility to the practical problems of community life and citizenship, a responsibility strangely enough, which seemed slow to take root in the academic soil. The invitation from Wellesley, together with an invitation to hold a school on foreign affairs at Radcliffe in January, marks a triumph for the organization, whose guiding purpose has been to sell the idea of training for citizenship to the general public."

Legislation Obtained

In local politics the League has been responsible for three pieces of legislation. The first, making women eligible to all public offices in the State, county, city and town, both elective and appointive; secondly, for giving equal guardianship for mothers over minor children; and thirdly, making it possible for women to vote where they actually reside, when living apart from their husbands.

In addition to its general program of education in government and politics, and "the creation and maintenance of standards for forms and activities of government," the league has undertaken a specific program of an unpartisan character with regard to national and international politics. In national politics it will attempt to bring home the urgent need of a federal amendment to abolish child labor in the United States, and in its registration campaign it will bend every effort toward getting out at the election of 1924 75 per cent of the eligible voters. This would be an increase of 25 per cent over the presidential campaign of 1920.

In the field of international politics its program is threefold: (1) Continuous campaign for the outlawry of war. (2) Entrance into the Permanent Court of International Justice. (3) Association to abolish child labor in the United States, and in its registration campaign it will bend every effort toward getting out at the election of 1924 75 per cent of the eligible voters. This would be an increase of 25 per cent over the presidential campaign of 1920.

The present School of Local Government and Politics is being conducted under the direct supervision of the departments of history, economics and sociology, at Wellesley College. Classes have been dismissed by the professors who are conducting conferences and giving lectures, and the students have been urged to enroll in the league school.

BOSTON TO GET MORE STEAMERS

Boston has been made a regular port of call for some of the larger New York transatlantic steamers, reaching American territorial waters early in each month with aliens seeking admission to this country under the monthly immigration quota ruling, it was announced today.

Two of the large ocean shipping companies no longer divert their vessels from New York to Boston, when it is found that congestion at Ellis Island, New York, is delaying the handling of aliens, but advertise their destination in this country as Boston and New York.

Unexpected developments may bring about the diverting of some additional vessels of these two lines to Boston, but this plan has been abandoned as much as possible. The companies are the Cunard Line and the White Star Line.

Under this arrangement, seven big liners are sailing from European ports today for Boston, of which four will take cargo and part of their passengers to New York, after disembarking the aliens at Boston. They are the Cunard Anchor Line's Samaria from Liverpool and Queenstown, with about 3000 passengers; Carmania from Liverpool and Queenstown, 1800; Tuscania from Glasgow, 1400, and the new Franconia from Liverpool and Queenstown, 2000; White Star liners Baltic from Liverpool and Queenstown upward of 1000 for Boston, and Megantic from the same ports about 800 for Boston, and Leyland liner Devonian, in the regular Boston-Liverpool service, about 150.

All of these vessels are expected to reach Boston on the morning of the first day of November, giving this port what is said to be the greatest number of passengers to arrive in any one day in the history of the port. Immigration and customs officials are preparing for the extraordinary rush of work, to the end that the record number of passengers may be handled with the utmost expedition.

The change in routing some of the vessels to Boston direct, prior to their New York call, is in line with the recent recommendation of Elliot Washburn, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, who was in Boston a short time ago. He pointed out that a large percentage of aliens arriving at New York gave their destinations as Massachusetts, but that they were taken to New York port, owing to the limited number of sailings to Boston in comparison with those to New York.

OWENS-ELMES, LIMITED THE HANAN STORE

89 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
The extensive patronage enjoyed by this store is the result of careful attention to quality and style and a sincere desire to give honest service to women and men in the selection of their footwear.

DRY SURVEY SHOWS WETS USE CAPITAL AS CLEARING HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

They are "soft-pedaling" everything but the Volstead Act attack now. I understand the so-called Moderation League was formed in New York by association members who dropped out, believing that the former name was a liability rather than an asset."

The Financial Side

The financial control of the Rational League is centralized, that of the association distributed among the state branches. The dues of each are a dollar a year. The former has organizers out now in Wyoming and Indiana, while the latter is drumming up trade in Colorado, and will shortly reopen its former offices in Ohio. The methods of the two in canvassing are very different.

The league puts its affairs in the hands of trained salesmen and makes a regular business campaign of it. If a salesman cannot bring the national treasury a certain number of dollars a week, he is promptly fired. The salesmen get \$40 or \$50 a week and are good talkers. If what the secretary says is true about their success, the league, which so far as its prospectus goes, appears to consist of three men, must be a good investment.

One of the organizers, for example, enters a state, promptly commences canvassing, and trains three or four other salesmen to go out and get dollars, too. Wet sentiment is capitalized at \$1 a head. Petitions are signed, sent to Washington, and put into files. One wet signer willing to contribute \$1 often secures two or three more. Sustaining memberships of \$10 are also gratefully accepted, and the money all jingles into the funnel bound for Washington.

So far, the league has made no active use of its petitions or membership. Its two national officers, R. W. White and E. Earnest Woolen, assert they get no recompense for their work. "Contributing members" who have paid their dues are not approached again, but this January the league magazine will be revived to give opportunity. It would appear to garner another crop of silver coins in exchange for its monthly numbers.

The league, incorporated in the District of Columbia, offers the following to "prospects":

"Fewer but better laws sums up the policy of the league. Fewer and simpler taxes. A government where laws are respected and obeyed, not one where law is flouted and laughed at. In organizing by personal solicitation, the field organizers of the league are essentially salesmen. They are selling the league to new members. The National America League advocates a change in favor of true temperance and rational prohibition."

Dry Law Assailed

Instead of sending in to Washington all the money collected by state branches of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, 75 per cent is retained by local centers. The association, organized in 1921, has members in every state in the Union. A majority of the states, it is said, have local branches, and these are semi-independent.

This may account for the different degree of emphasis now being put on the constitutional attack. G. C. Hinckley, for example, makes no bones in assailing the dry law, saying: "The Eighteenth Amendment is an assault on the Constitution and has no place there. We are working steadily for its alteration." On the other hand a number of the state leaders whom the correspondent has met, refuse to make any comment on that phase of their propaganda, declaring they only want a new "interpretation of the amendment—not its defeat."

"It is our desire to have in every congressional district enough members to influence the nominations and elections, so that prohibitionists or prohibition candidates will be less likely to be nominated for Congress and the state legislatures, and less likely to be voted for if they are nominated."

The kind of a liquor Utopia the association wants is the so-called Canadian moderation system. They

say American cities should be Quebec. Here liquor is sold under "government control." What this really means is explained by B. H. Spence of the Dominion Alliance. In a recent article he states that liquor sales from Government dispensaries for the year ending April, 1922, in Quebec Province totaled \$15,000,000; that brewers received for beer sold to licensed houses \$15,500,000 (sold to the consumer at 50 per cent more).

"If we add to this the amount paid for liquor imported, a conservative estimate of the liquor bill of the Province would be over \$40,000,000, which is more than it was in the palmiest days of license," says Mr. Spence.

It is for this end that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is working. "Down with the saloon!" they cry, "but let us have more liquor than ever."

Eight Dry Agents Arrested in Philadelphia Are Suspended

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Suspension of eight United States Internal Revenue agents, arrested yesterday on a charge of illegal removal of whiskey from the bonded warehouse of the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distilling Company at Edgington, Pa., was announced today by Blakeley D. McCaughn, Collector of Internal Revenue. The suspensions are to continue pending the outcome of the hearings in the case at Doylestown, Pa., on Saturday.

According to McCaughn the accused revenue officers have unblemished records in the bureau. He said they were among the best men in the service. At least one of them, he declared, had been in the service long enough to merit a pension. This man, Charles F. McDonough, who is more than 70 years old, has been a gauger since 1899.

The revenue officers, who had been detailed to guard the \$250,000 stock of liquor stored in the warehouse, were arrested by members of the Pennsylvania state police as they were about to board a train for their homes in Philadelphia. According to the police, they carried seven suitcases filled with whiskey.

CHANGES ARE SOUGHT IN BANKRUPTCY LAWS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Changes in the federal bankruptcy laws have been recommended by John W. H. Crim, Assistant United States Attorney-General.

Referees in bankruptcy, he says, should be placed upon the same plane as were clerks of the United States District Courts prior to July 1, 1919, by establishing maximum compensation, specific compensation within such maximum to be fixed for each referee by the Attorney-General.

It should be made an offense to conceal assets not only from the trustee, but from creditors in compensation cases or from any officer of the court charged with control and custody of property, including receivers and in certain cases the United States Marshal, he urges. Criminal prosecutions within the bankruptcy act should be permitted at any time within three years, Mr. Crim believes, instead of having to be brought within the year as now provided and a provision which frequently defeats justice.

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COAL MAN FAVORS 'BRIQUETING PLANT'

Tells of Anthracite Waste and Remedy—Business Costs Blamed for Price Advance

Six per cent of all the anthracite coming into Boston is wasted, so far as domestic uses are concerned, but could be reclaimed so as to add approximately 12,000 tons a month to the local supply, George D. Batchelder, treasurer of Batchelder Brothers, Inc., declared this morning during the testimony before the joint legislative coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The committee continued its inquiry this morning in an endeavor to find a basis for the recent increase of 50 cents per ton in the retail price of anthracite. This increase raises the price to \$16 except by Batchelder Brothers, which has retained the \$15.50 price.

One point upon which the committee has placed considerable emphasis at the previous hearing and today is that of "gross margin." This question was put to other dealers without the committee succeeding in getting a definite answer. Mr. Batchelder, today, however, testified that, as things are now, he can do business on a margin of \$3.50.

Gross Margin Explained
The gross margin, Mr. Batchelder said, when asked for a definition, is the difference between the cost alongside wharf or on rails in coal yard and the selling price. It includes all expenses and losses, such as degradation, taxes, and bills, depreciation on plant, interest on investment, teaming force, clerical costs and the "trimming" charge of 25 cents per ton for a helper.

At the beginning of his testimony Mr. Batchelder was asked to make any suggestions as to how the supply of anthracite might be increased and the price held down. He advanced two proposals. The first was that "companies install means of breaking down the so-called 'broken sizes,' which are large and generally used for industrial and gas company purposes. He said that he has done this with the result of relieving stringency in domestic supplies.

Mr. Batchelder's second suggestion was for a briquetting plant. He said that about 5 per cent of the anthracite was wasted for domestic uses, going into a mixture with bituminous as screenings. Figuring that the Boston supply of anthracite is about 200,000 tons a month, he said that a briquetting plant, either established as a community or co-operative affair, would add 12,000 tons a month and inevitably affect the price. The heat value would be as good as anthracite.

L. A. Peters, representing John A. Whittemore Sons, presented a statement from this partnership in the absence of its members.

Business Costs Blamed
According to this statement an increase to workmen, higher barge rates, and additional mine cost have

made the jump in retail price necessary. The company attributed its latest increase to a below normal supply, and coincident higher cost of doing business. The committee pointed out that it has figures showing that the receipts of the company are higher than last year. Mr. Peters was not informed on the details of the business, and it is expected that Donald Whittemore, one of the partners will be called.

R. E. Hatch, president of the B. S. Hatch Company, told the committee that his company is recognizing its obligation to deliver orders taken last summer at the then prevailing price of \$15. He said that his supply is now about normal by reason of going into the market and buying "independent" coal. About one-third of his supply is this type, Mr. Hatch said, for which he pays fully \$2 a ton more. He could not see, however, how he could do business on a less price, even if all his coal were company coal.

Mr. Hatch declared that there "is more coal in the people's cellars than there ever has been before." He said that Boston dealers are branching into his territory, which is the vicinity of Newton. When asked by Henry L. Shattuck of the committee how they can branch out when they have a short supply, according to their testimony, Mr. Hatch replied that the committee would have to ask the Boston dealers about that.

COL. COOPER BACKS
FERRIS POWER BILL
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Col. Hugh L. Cooper, chief consulting engineer for the United States Government's \$45,000,000 power plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in an interview here, declared that a few millionaires with 40,000 acres of parks and game preserves are blocking state legislation which would authorize the private development of 1,000,000 hydroelectric horsepower in the Adirondack Mountains.

He declared that the passage of the Ferris Water Power Amendment to the New York State Constitution, which is to be voted upon by the voters Nov. 6, would save \$20,000,000 a year to the users of electricity in the Empire State; that millions of tons of coal would be saved, and 15,000 men be released to other industries.

MOTOR TOURS FOR SAILORS
NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special)—After banqueting the officers of the British cruiser Valerian, visiting this port, the citizens have arranged for motor tours for members of the crew. Forty sailers on each of the two last days have been taken to Hartford, the capital of the State, 40 miles away.

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Our new Fifth Avenue location—securely at a low rental—enables us to offer a greater variety of styles at our usual moderate prices. Ready for you are many beautiful Fall and Winter Models in

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Opp. Montauk Theatre

Smart Tailleur Frocks of Cloth

CHARNEEN: POIRET TWILL: FRENCH REP

Before madame—or miss—decides she cannot get quite the quality she desires for as low as \$45, she should examine this assortment. If a dress has a \$65 appearance, why should she hesitate to take it, even if the price is much less?

Styles in the group include Poiret Twill, French Rep, and a new large collar are three points of smartness in French Rep Frocks at \$45. In black and brown.

Poiret Twill in a replica of a French model, elaborately embroidered with gold and silk thread. Roll of French-tailored waist.

Hand embroidery, silk nautiche and a new large collar are three points of smartness in French Rep Frocks at \$45. In black and brown.

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BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN ENGLAND DISTINCTLY IMPROVED

By Special Cable

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23—There is no doubt there is a distinctly better feeling in business circles in the north of England than has existed for many months. Within the last few days several orders have been placed for new steamers and there are many inquiries on the market.

Generally, it is felt that if the unfortunate boiler-makers' strike could be settled there is sufficient work in hand to keep the majority of the shipyards fairly well employed for several months.

Every effort is being made to bring about a termination of the boiler-makers' dispute, and it is thought possible that it will be settled to-morrow.

There has been something akin to a spurt in pig iron, and steel makers not only have more work in hand, but are full of inquiries. The shipowners' position is undoubtedly better, but it is only the most modern ship that can show a small return at the end of a voyage, and in but few instances could any profit be shown if depreciation was deducted from gross profit.

People who may have been scrutinizing the shipping papers, will have noticed from time to time what might appear to be, on the surface, a very satisfactory and even a substantial profit on the year's work, but it must be borne in mind that where such profits have been shown, it is more often than not due to interest on investments and not as the result of remunerative trading.

N. Y. CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The Horticultural Society of New York, of 588 Madison Avenue, is doing the preparatory work for its chrysanthemum show, to be held at the American Museum of Natural History from Thursday evening, Nov. 8, to Sunday, Nov. 11. Schedules will be mailed to those wishing to enter the classes.

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These fresh, crisp, nutty delicacies will be in demand for Halloween entertainments.

SPECIAL HALLOWE'EN PRICES
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NET TO CLOSE IN ON RUMRUNNERS

Connecticut Federal Officers to
Co-operate for Closing Up
All Loopholes

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special).—Under a new plan of co-operation adopted by the federal prohibition enforcement agents in Connecticut, it is expected that the net spread by these officers over the State for the apprehension of bootleggers and rumrunners will be strengthened so as to close up all loopholes. This plan contemplates frequent meeting of federal officers to study conditions, to check up violations in different sections of the State, and to determine what measures should be taken to improve the situation.

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SOMERVILLE PLANS TO BAN BOOTLEGGER

Churches and Civic Orders Join
in Law and Order Campaign
—City and County to Aid

A campaign to drive the bootlegger from Somerville by active co-operation of churches and civic organizations with the civil authorities was opened last night at the first general meeting of the Somerville Citizens' Alliance for Law Enforcement in the Unitarian Church.

First steps in the campaign as outlined at the meeting will be the sending of speakers to meetings of various organizations to emphasize the disrespect and violation of law and to ask support for the Alliance. Parent-Teachers' associations will be asked to take up the issue. School children will make posters encouraging observance and respect for law and similar placards will be prominently displayed about the city. Joint school and church meetings will be held on "World Temperance Sunday," Nov. 4.

In opening the meeting, which was attended by a large number of representatives of churches, civic organizations and members of the committee of 100 of the alliance, J. Calder Gordon, chairman of the executive board, said that hearty support had been given the organization ever since its inception last July. Letters commending the work of the alliance were read from Mayor John N. Webster and Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County.

Howard A. Butler, chairman of the committee on law enforcement, reported that the alliance had the unqualified support of the civil authorities in the campaign against lawlessness. He cited instances of the prevalence of bootlegging and the need for such a campaign.

The Rev. E. Talmadge Root, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, reviewed the work of the Citizens' Alliance Conference held in Washington last week. Mr. Root is a member of the committee of 100 of the Alliance.

In line with the call of the citizenship conference that "the time has arrived when the American people should see to it that only those men are elected to public office who will neither violate the laws nor tolerate their violation by others, announcement was made that citizenship honor rolls were ready for distribution to the various churches for the purpose of stimulating registration and voting.

Officers of the Somerville Citizens' Alliance are: General chairman, J. Calder Gordon; vice-chairman, Dr. A. H. Carvill; treasurer, Clarence S. Farnum; secretary, Mrs. P. H. Simmons. Chairman of sub-committees are: Law enforcement, Howard A. Butler; legislation, W. E. Lovell; education, Rev. E. W. Whipple; publicity, Mrs. E. T. Root; finance, Clarence S. Farnum.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special).—The freeing of highway bridges from toll by the State on Dec. 31 by legislative act will end the charging to motorists on the bridge over the Thames River here and the bridges over the Connecticut at Saybrook and

WELLESLEY 36 CLASS ELECTIONS
WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—The sophomore class of Wellesley College has chosen Phyllis Pimm of Hartford, Conn., as their president. The other officers are: Rebecca Chalmers, Somerville, Mass., who is vice-president; Dorothy Butler, Summit, N. J., recording secretary; "Charlotte" Denny, Omaha, Neb., corresponding secretary; Marion Lowrey, Flushing, N. Y., treasurer; Lorna Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., song leader. The executive board is made up of: Mabel Sewett, Newton, Mass.; Mary Mills, Wilmington, Del.; and Virginia Wellington, Arlington, Mass.

HELP FOR MR. FULLER'S RECORD
Members of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts held their regular meeting today, instead of tomorrow, in order that the record of Allyn T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, for attendance might be retained. The Lieutenant-Governor has missed only one session since he took office, nearly three years ago. He starts for France tomorrow.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Otis Skinner Has
Colorful Role in
"Sancho Panza"Cleveland, Oct. 16
Special Correspondence

RUSSELL JANNEY presented Otis Skinner at the Ohio Theater (by arrangement with Charles Frohman) in Melchior Lengyel's terrific comedy, "Sancho Panza," based on certain episodes in Cervantes' story, "Don Quixote de la Mancha." Staged by Richard Boleslawsky. Music and songs by Hugo Felix. Dances arranged by Bert French. Costumes and scenery designed by James Reynolds. The cast:

Sancho Panza.....Otis Skinner
Don Quixote.....Robert Robinson
Dapple.....Otis Skinner
A. Scrivener.....Charles Halton
Chamberlain.....Frederick Tilden
Duke of Barataria.....Russ Whytal
Father Hyacinth.....H. H. McCollum
Donna Rodriguez.....Milla Butterfield
A Cook.....William H. White
Arvino.....Stewart Baird
Hernando.....Richard Cramer
Mayor of Barataria.....Bernard A. Reinhold
Gravala.....Anthony Andre
The Young Duchess.....Marguerite Forrest
Gregory.....Herbert Delmore
Alisidora.....Grace Elliott
Dolores.....Cathleen George
Isabella.....Marguerite Ingram
Page with Mirror.....Olga Treckoff
Page with Cape.....Merle Stevens
Page with Crown.....Elizabeth Page
Page with Staff.....Dorothy Londoner
Page with Insignia.....Dorothy Londoner
A Tailor.....Charles Halton
A Farmer.....Robert Robinson
A Dancer.....Helen Grenelle
A Citizen.....William H. White

Otis Skinner's new play, although based on episodes in Cervantes' "Don Quixote de la Mancha," proves to be notable chiefly for its staging; not for the plot, which is slight, artificial and almost threadbare, nor for the lines which are so devoid of thought that they might well have been written for a libretto, nor, indeed, for the acting which, except in the case of Mr. Skinner himself, is no better than is necessary.

In the staging alone are there signs of artistic freshness and strength. It is the work of Richard Boleslawsky of the Moscow Art Theater and forms one of the earliest examples of the effect of the visiting Russians on the American theater. A vigorous beauty is achieved for the play by the harmonious use of brilliant colors and gold and silver. It is perhaps less bizarre and more sumptuous than one would expect. One who knows little of the reign of Philip II of Spain, the period in which the action takes place, will surely find it the world of Velasquez come to life with colors all intensified and gold and silver highly burnished.

Mr. Skinner has in Sancho Panza one of those parts in which he has endeared himself to the American public. The jovial goatherd is told by his master, the Knight, that he shall be Governor of an island, and it changes that in his waterings Sancho Panza, led by the snail of a great pudding, enters the pavilion of the Duke of Barataria, just at the moment when the duke is in sore need of an honest Governor for his rebellious city. The fortunes that follow the peasant and his goat Dapple at court are fitted, partly for extravaganzas, partly for comic opera and partly for romantic drama.

William Hodge's New Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Forty-Ninth Street Theater, beginning Oct. 15, 1923, Lee Shubert presents William Hodge in "For All of Us," a new play in three acts by William Hodge. The cast:

Frederic Warren.....Frank Losee
Walter Fisher.....Evelyn Mason
Joe Warren.....Florence Gayer
Dr. Shipman.....Frank Burbeck
Ethel Warren.....Belle Murry
John Greaves.....Robert Middlemass
Eugene Merrick.....Frederic Howard
Mr. Dyant.....Rita Sherman
A maid.....Rita Sherman

The most remarkable thing in connection with the new play at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater is the fact that there has been developed during the past few years an audience to support substantially such a play. It is easy to imagine what would have happened even 10 years ago in the way of failure to so radical a play as "For All of Us," and yet we are told it recently played a most successful engagement of seven months in Chicago.

The theme of William Hodge's newest dramatic work is a far cry from what is popularly supposed to be necessary to what the satiated taste of that homogeneous group known as a "Broadway audience," and yet that very audience, listening actively and in hushed silence at each performance of "For All of Us," to words and ideas that have been spoken from church pulpits for hundreds of years. It is true that there is a new meaning given to those words, as they are offered in Mr. Hodge's play, but they are the same words. People who think the world is not growing better, who think that mankind is doomed to a sort of hopeless, continual backsliding should go to see the eagerness with which a Broadway audience drinks in every line of what might almost be called a dramatization of the old but ever new statement that "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

According to Mr. Hodge's narrative, Frederic Warren, a wealthy banker, has gotten himself into a wheel-chair through thinking evil thoughts. Working in the street below the banker's bedroom window is a group of men, the foreman of whom has been lifted out of a great deal of trouble, which had landed him in the penitentiary, brought on by wrong thinking and

Even in the scenes in which Sancho is dispensing homely justice and dispelling the cloud of war the lines are of slight weight. Mr. Skinner, in spite of his handicap, is as interesting and as ingratiating as ever.

The acting of Dapple, the goat, drops to insignificance, if it is compared with that of the lion in "Androcles and the Lion," yet it cannot be denied that it is the goat play that gets almost all the laughs during the evening. The part of the Duke of Barataria is well acted by Russ Whytal who makes the ruler so wise and kind that it seems scarcely possible that he should have allowed the most wicked Chamberlain (Frederick Tilden), and the grim priest, Father Hyacinth (H. H. McCollum), to have oppressed his people. The romance of his daughter and Gregory, a courtier, is pleasing, although highly conventional. The part of the Young Duchess is played by Marguerite Forrest; that of her lover, Ly Herbert Delmore.

"Outward Bound," at
the Everyman, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Everyman Theater, Hampstead: "Outward Bound," a fantasy in three acts, by Sutton Vane. The cast:

Scrubby.....Stanley Lathbury
Ann.....Diana Hamilton
Henry.....William Black
Mr. P.....Frederick Cooper
Mrs. Cliveden-Banks.....Froufrou
The Rev. William Duke.....Frederick Lester
Mrs. Midgett.....Clara Green
Mr. Lingard.....Arthur Page
The Rev. Frank Thomson.....Roy Byford

"Outward Bound" could not exactly be described as a play, even less perhaps, as an entertainment. Possibly the best description would be an extremely interesting, and at times, even, enthralling speculative narrative in dialogue form.

A varied assortment of passengers find themselves on board a mysterious vessel. Where they have come from none of them seem exactly to know, and they are still more ignorant of their destination. One thing they all seem agreed upon: they are there for a rest and they expect to meet someone or something at the other end—wherever that may be.

There is a curious absence of crew on board the ship, the only member of the staff being a rather strange-looking old steward, by name Scrubby. The ship has no lights and is apparently propelled by some unseen agency, as there is no sign of engines or engineers. She is just plunging on through the darkness, no one knows where or whither. Suddenly it occurs to one of the passengers that he and his companions have all "passed on," and are now making the great crossing.

The motif of the play, therefore, is the effect that this discovery has upon the different characters when they begin to settle down after the initial shock of their awakening. As a matter of fact nothing particular has happened to any one of them; but they all have an uneasy feeling that something is going to happen when they all reach their final destination. They ask Scrubby which that is to be, heaven, or the other place. "Scrubby" explains that it may be either or both. It all depends upon their past, present and future lives. They will all know more when they

reach the harbor and the examiner comes on board.

Well, they reach the harbor, and the redoubtable examiner does come on board. He is nothing more or less frightening than a great big, good-natured clergyman with a dash of the customs house officer. But he can be terrible in cross-examination. Curiously and perhaps naturally enough, those who tremble most beneath his benevolent gaze are the best characters of the party. But, in genuine humility they are not quite sure of themselves. Each of them is in for a most pleasant surprise when they go ashore, and find themselves in a place very like it.

But the worst of them, a man and a woman, who try complacently to bluff the examiner, are in for a very bad time, which will last at any rate until they begin to have some idea of where they really stand.

But that is not all. On board the vessel are two lovers. They alone know how and why they have come there. They have "passed on" by their own act. The examiner takes no notice of them whatsoever. Their time is not yet come. They are what is known as half-rayers. They are left alone in the ship in company with Scrubby, himself a half-wayer, having been caught young, as he explains it. And so the lovers are left on the ship, condemned apparently to wander backward and forward between the two shores until they can determine to go back to where they came from and face their difficulties courageously, and "the opposing end."

The man is the first to wake up, and then he comes back and fetches the girl. The ship continues to ply its passage, and the curtain comes down upon an allegory of absorbing interest. The whole fantasy is well written and here and there worked up into something distantly resembling a play. There are really dramatic moments, and the atmosphere of suppressed excitement is well maintained. The playing of the characters is worthy of the writing of them. Nowhere in London can such team work be seen as at the Everyman, and Sutton Vane, both author and producer, sustains the high standard set by Norman Macdonald. It would be invidious to pick out any one character for special praise, but if Clara Green's performance is the most moving, it is because she certainly has the greatest opportunity.

C. F. A.

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Scene in "Hassan," New Poetic Drama in London



Pervaneh (Laura Cowie) Pleads for the Life of Rafi, King of the Beggars, Before the Caliph (Malcolm Keen.) The Play Was Reviewed in the Monitor of Oct. 9

London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN

XX—Pavlova

SHE remains one of the wonders of the age. Not since Taglioni and Fanny Elssler has a danseuse obtained and maintained such universal fame. In choreography she has but one rival and he is a man—Nijinski.

Trained in the august atmosphere of the Imperial Theater of Russia, a wonderland of art which bountiful fates dowered beyond the dreams of Avarice, there is but one word for her personality. She is aristocratic. Her appearance, her every movement, her marvelous sense of line and pictorialness, reveal intellectual refinement—and it is often not even the gift of princesses—such engaging simplicity of manner that the rather careens us to admiration instead of commanding it. Hence her endearment to the people. Stalls and gallery unite in cherishing her.

For many years now she has held her own and her way. But whether thoughts wander back over years or a decade, Pavlova remains the same, untouched, unspooled, an elf-like being, fitting through life in the brilliant exaltation of youth and all the joy of her art. Her disciples she loves as her children. Their training of rare union of method makes one think of blossoms of a fruitful vine.

When she enters in Bayer's lovable "Fairy Doll" it is as if a good fairy of Grimm waved her wand—all is life, light, ethereal. Enchantment turns the stage into a realm of imagination. When in the Indian frescoes of "Ajanta" she breaks away from a group, a statue fanned into reality, she is sculptural, majestic, in her measured pacing.

In "The Swan," that masterpiece of her imagination, her art rises beyond the picturesque.

To Pavlova, dancing in all the word conveys comes so aptly that one never thinks of technique. Yet it is ceaseless practice, ceaseless filing and finishing combined with inex-

haustible inspiration which form her greatness. Her symmetry of motion is perfect, now she feels that it is the frame and arms that should paint the picture; now the limbs as if detached from the hips—Independently undulating as banners wave when gently swayed by a breeze. And so she reveals in the glory of her flexibility, her eyes shed luster and her smile, never inane, never artificial, speaks volumes of her love of life and her life-work.

Galsworthy's 'Foundations'
Played in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.—With a

ruthless hand, youth sweeps away all obstacles. All that tends to hinder the realization of its desires, or its ideals, is mercilessly battered, and stormed with energy. Optimism mingles and alternates with fervid pessimism. Youth's critical powers are often in abeyance; for this reason tolerance is scornfully ignored. But experience, the great teacher, reorders the estimates of youth. The most revolutionary spirit becomes tempered, mellowed by advancing years.

Mr. Galsworthy is established as a literary man of the first rank, one whose works so intimately reflect his age, that they will be studied with eager interest by posterity; the conflict in John Galsworthy's plays is invariably tense; it holds the undivided attention of his audience.

"Foundations" was produced in Melbourne on Sept. 2 and 3 by the Mermaid Repertory Society. The presentation suffered from improvised settings; the acting lacked "finesse." But on the whole, the producer, Mr. Frank Apperley, merited great credit. It is better to aim high and fall below the mark, than to fight shy of the difficult shot.

Mr. Galsworthy's earlier plays—"Strife," "The Silver Box," "The Mob," show a stern sincerity of purpose, which is somewhat lacking in his later work. Perhaps maturer years have shown him further light.

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a light dimmed by a reflection of cynicism.

Didactic drama can never be really great, some say, whilst they shake their wise heads over Ibsen's plays, regretful that they cannot conscientiously call the Norwegian master, a great artist. These people rarely define what they mean by didacticism. It is so easy to pigeonhole, label and dismiss, with "high-brow" finality.

Most of Galsworthy's early plays have a very definite problem to state, and it is possible to solve. But not so this extravagant play as he calls "Foundations." Yet underneath the delightfully fantastic episodes, it is possible to discern a deeper meaning. Mr. Lemmy, a plumber's assistant, a revolutionary spark, tells his protagonist, Lord William, that the foundations of the country are the patient uncomplaining steady workers, who unaffected by any political crisis dutifully carry on their labors. These sentiments surely savor of sincerity. The English revolution has arrived.

The "Press," in this play proves the chief butt for the author's cynical wit. It is a reporter who conducts a party of "sweated" workers to Lord William's mansion in Park Lane, where they accept his hospitality and state their grievances. The revolutionary mob howl outside his doors. His Lordship's conciliatory speech to the crowd proves futile, until Mr. Lemmy, the cockney son of toil, comes to his assistance; the revolutionary explains that the "toil" has a kind heart, although his head is weak; he promises them liberal donations, if they will go home quietly and behave themselves with due decorum.

Melbourne is so hungry for good plays, that most people were grateful for the keen enjoyment that Galsworthy invariably affords his audiences.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Carroll McComas will play Roxane in Walter Hampden's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Rehearsals of Zoe Akins' new play, "A Royal Affair," in which Ethel Barrymore will star, are now under way. The piece will open in New York in about three weeks.

"Scaramouche," the romantic play which Charles L. Wagner is presenting with Sidney Blackmer in the title role, opens at the Morosco Theater, Oct. 24.

The Selwyns in association with Adolph Klauber will present Jane Cowie in New York soon in a repertoire of classic drama including "Antony and Cleopatra," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Helen Hayes will appear in "Loney Lee," a comedy by Sophie Treadwell, in Stamford, Conn., Nov. 3.

Stark Young is directing the Theater Guild's production of "Failures," in which Ben-Ami will be seen.

Clasie Loftus will reappear on the New York stage at the Palace on Nov. 12.

The first performance in the newly reconstructed and rejuvenated Hippodrome, now B. F. Keith's New York Hippodrome, will occur in Thanksgiving week. Beryl Mercer has been chosen by Equity Players, Inc., to play the title role in "Queen Victoria."

Sothorn and Marlowe by Radio

On the evening of Oct. 24, E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe, who are giving a festival of Shakespeare's dramas at Jolson's Fifty-Ninth Street Theater, in New York City, are to broadcast, via the radio station of WJZ the comedy of "Twelfth Night." Appropriately enough, Viola will say: "Make me a willow cabin at your gate, and call upon my soul within the house. Wide open of my heart, I conjure you, that you should come in, and sing them loud even in the dead of night."

Holla your name to the reverberate hills, And make the babbling gossip of the air Cry out, "Olivia!"

So, on Wednesday night, Julia Marlowe actually will do what many times as Viola she has threatened the fair Olivia with doing.

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By the Way

THERE is at last a prospect that Shakespeare will have a permanent home in London, other than that temporarily provided at the Old Vic. This is due to the enterprise of one of the younger managers, Donald Cathrop, who has just acquired a lease of the Kingsway Theater, and gathered round him a capable company. His scheme is to give two performances a day, the evening bill being different from the afternoon one; and the first two selections are "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Twelfth Night."

Announcement of the presentation of Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee" in New York shortly has revived interest in "A Man Named Grant," a drama by Edward E. Rose that has been considered for production by several managers. Those who have read the manuscript believe that it will bring renewed recognition of Mr. Rose's best talents, just what "Icebound" and "Detour" have done for Owen Davis. Mr. Rose wrote the play for Albert Phillips, after seeing his vivid characterization of Grant in Drinkwater's drama. On hearing about the two plays, J. B. Trainer, chairman of the memorial committee, G. A. R., said: "Here is a real idea. The two great leaders in our Civil War are to meet once more, this time in the theater." He, like many others, has been awaiting announcement of the production of Mr. Rose's play. There would surely be great interest in their performance simultaneous in New York.

Miss Lena Ashwell's little band of actors and actresses, known as the "Once a Week Players," which exists for the purpose of bringing the drama into the outer suburbs of London is about to start a fresh season. The company do not appear in theaters, but in town halls, public libraries, and mechanics' institutes, and concentrate their efforts on presenting good plays and good acting rather than on lavish scenery and dresses. The program to be offered between now and Christmas includes the works of Arnold Bennett, Ibsen, Shakespeare, and Shaw; and the prices of admission are very moderate.

Where the theatrical world of London is concerned, November promises to be full of activities. Barrie's "The Little Minister" is to have another revival, this time at the Queen's Theater. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" is still drawing considerable audiences to the Apollo. An American drama, "The Last Warning," is to be presented at the Comedy in November.

A new play by John Galsworthy is outlined for production at the St. Martin's Theater, London. At the Ambassadors Theater the next piece will be Miss Clemence Dane's "The Way Things Happen."

Alfred Sutro's new comedy, "Far Above Rubies," has been acquired by Anthony Pinsep, and the leading part in it will be sustained by Miss Marie Lohr.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New Music and Old Reviewed
in Passing on New York Stages

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

HANS PFITZNER's cantata, "Von Deutscher Seele," words by Eichendorff, performed for the first time in the United States at Carnegie Hall, evening of Oct. 15, under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music, proved to be an extraordinary study in contrasts. It disclosed in a number of passages a victorious mood, as though possibly designed, when first put to paper 10 years ago, to be used as a song of conquest; yet it gave expression in numerous descriptive passages to a feeling of hesitancy and even of moroseness, as if the original purpose had been modified to suit altered conditions in the outer world. But in any case, it turned out to be normal music, communicating its message in the accepted idiom of the German school and giving listeners, with its shifting moods of ecstasy and meditateness, a desirable variety of impressions.

The occasion brought the Society of Friends of Music back to the attention of the public as a group of persons devoted to modern as well as ancient causes; and more than that, restored the society's committee to recognition as a body that can do first-rate things in a first-class way. No choral concert of great magnitude has gone off in so clean fashion here in a long time as this one went. Every detail was well rehearsed, with the result that an excellent production, worthy of the town's ample resources and becoming its reputation for artistic prowess, was put on record.

Choir Brilliant
The quartet of soloists—Mrs. Elisabeth Rethberg, Mme. Charles Cahier, Orville Harold and Paul Bender—could hardly have shown to better advantage had the soprano, contralto, tenor and bass roles been actually written for their voices. The 200 singers who comprised the choir performed brilliantly. In consequence largely, no doubt, of the training given them by the chorus-master, Stephen Towneend. And quite as important, the orchestra of Metropolitan Opera musicians executed their task with an enthusiasm that indicated pleasure in the fresh fields they were exploring. To add that Mr. Bodanzky distinguished himself, is perhaps only to say the whole thing over again; for after all, his generalship may be regarded as but a co-ordination of the labors in the way of solo study, choir practice and orchestral drill that the rank and file have been carrying on since last spring.

Concerning Pfitzner's scoring, a word may be noted. The instrumental accompaniment of "Von Deutscher Seele" is full of color and sonority; but for all that, it never outgushes or overdoes the choral singing. Except in the closing pean of victory, the four voice parts can practically always be heard above the orchestra. Concerning general matters, the work may almost be regarded as a choral symphony, inasmuch as it contains a number of interludes for orchestra which have an organic share in the composer's plan. Of especial beauty is the evening, night, and morning epilogue, which amounts to a symphonic slow movement, in the first of the two divisions of the cantata. Of rather mystic quality is the episode entitled "Resignation," abounding in experiments for aspiring tone colorists to study, in the second division. As for the outward success of the concert, I think that may have come somewhat from a new plan of management which the society has adopted. However it may be, I am glad, for one, to see so high a standard of choral performance set early in the season.

A San Carlo Experiment
The San Carlo Grand Opera Company presented "Madam Butterfly" on the afternoon of Oct. 18, with a non-Japanese soprano in the title role. The return to the sort of cast usual with other companies struck me as a good idea, because it argued that illusion does not depend on realism. Nothing happened to change my regard for Mme. Miura, the artist who had hitherto been impersonating the heroine of the piece. Quite the contrary, I was more convinced of her vocal and histrionic ability than ever. What occurred to me rather was that she ought to be given a chance in other operas besides this one by Puccini, the scene of which chances to be laid in her native land.

Rudolph Ganz, the pianist, appeared in Zoltan Hatos' concert, afternoon of Oct. 18, and I heard him in the greater part of his program, including works by Brahms, Schumann, Ganz, Blanchet, Canella and Debussy. Mr. Ganz is scarcely to be counted among entertaining players, but he surely belongs in the class of instructive ones, especially if the subject-matter of his program happens to be the music of the old romantic school.

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Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



"Seashore, Nova Scotia," From Painting by J. E. H. MacDonald, A. R. C. A. A Recent Accession to The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

phrases of the allegro movements is useless. The only thing he can do is to play in a neat and appropriate style and trust to the intelligence of his house. And there is where Mr. Burmester's gifts come in. He has neatness of style, he knows the appropriate treatment for each composer, and he dares rely on the seriousness of his audience.

On the afternoon of Oct. 21, in Eolian Hall, I heard Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist, in the Bach-Albert toccata in F major, and in short pieces by Brahms. A fiery player, he keeps going the methods of interpretation of the good old virtuoso days, using, however, the most approved technical methods.

Mr. Pilzer Plays
On the same afternoon I heard Maximilian Pilzer, the violinist, in the Town Hall, with Harry Kaufman assisting at the piano, in the Bruch G minor concerto. A while ago somebody told me that this concerto is played daily all the way around the world, never ceasing to sound in the course of the 24 hours, except when the sun lies over ocean spaces where there is no music of strings. I wondered in what hall another violinist was being applauded on the platform, when Mr. Pilzer was being applauded on; and in what hall the lights were being turned on and the doors being opened for the piece to be given, after it was done with at the Town Hall. I hope the other artists played with as much charm and conviction as Mr. Pilzer.

On the afternoon of Oct. 20, finally, I heard Mme. Cecilia Hansen, the violinist, at her New York debut in Carnegie Hall, with Boris Zakharoff assisting as accompanist. Only two selections it was my privilege to listen to—Sarasate arrangements of a Chopin nocturne and of melodies from "Carmen." A prosperous season in the United States for Mme. Hansen is what I expect. Easy stage presence and confident technical command have meant high acclaim for one after another player coming from Europe. And all can be said in the way of praise of Mme. Hansen for her approach to the audience and for her command of the mechanism of her instrument that has been said of her recent successful predecessors, and possibly a little more.

MOTION PICTURES

Now Showing Throughout the Country

SAN FRANCISCO
Imperial
Now Playing
George Green
THE
Garliss Goddess
With Alice Joyce Harry T. Morey
David Powell, Jetta Goudal, Ivan Simpson
Directed by SIDNEY OLCOTT
Adapted from William Archer's world-famous stage success by Forrest Halcy

SEATTLE
Blue Mouse
Now Playing

PHILADELPHIA
Odeon
Now Playing

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Grand
November 11

DALLAS, TEXAS
Capitol
November 25

Proclaimed the "Biggest Picture Hit of Its Kind New York Has Ever Known!"
Distinctive Pictures Corporation presents
THE
Garliss Goddess
With Alice Joyce Harry T. Morey
David Powell, Jetta Goudal, Ivan Simpson
Directed by SIDNEY OLCOTT
Adapted from William Archer's world-famous stage success by Forrest Halcy

Every player in the cast has done his bit to make this the best photoplay of the kind ever produced. Here is a photoplay that shows the dawn of a new era in the motion picture world.—New York Times, Aug. 15, 1923.

Canadian Pictures for
British Empire Exhibition

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian art circles have been not a little stirred during the past few months over the question of the Canadian section of fine arts at the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition. As reported in these columns some time ago, the Government, acting upon the advice of the exhibition authorities, entrusted the management of this part of Canada's participation to the board of trustees of the National Gallery of Canada.

This body seems to have proceeded energetically and methodically in their arrangements for producing a representative exhibition of contemporary Canadian art. Regulations were drawn up, a selection committee of leading Canadian artists was chosen and in May last all artists and art societies were circulated and invited to co-operate in making this show the success which so unusual an opportunity deserved. There the trouble began.

Some of the elder members of the Royal Canadian Academy considered that their organization had been slighted in as much as they had not been given charge of the exhibition; forgetting perhaps that the Government since the passing of the National Gallery Act has its own art department to which it would naturally intrust all such matters. The academy demanded the right to appoint the jury who select the works to be sent but this was felt by the board to be incompatible with their responsibilities to the exhibition and was not acceded to.

However, the Royal Canadian Academy was invited to suggest whom they wished appointed but the invitation was not accepted. It was pointed out, moreover, that the jury already

chosen was composed entirely of members and associates of the Royal Canadian Academy, headed by its president. This seems not to have satisfied the disgruntled ones and the next move was the distribution of a circular in the name of the academy inviting its members to boycott the exhibition, and all this notwithstanding the fact that the academy is practically supported by funds supplied by the Government of Canada.

However, the great majority of Canadian artists seem to be far from anxious to exclude themselves from so important an exhibition because of a question as to "who shall be greatest," and it is stated, entries are pouring in daily. There is every prospect, therefore, that Canadian art, which in recent years has grown steadily more national and distinctive, will be represented in London by the best exhibition of it ever collected.

The composition of the jury has just been announced and is as follows: Horatio Walker, Esq., R. C. A. N. A.; Franklin Brownell, Esq., R. C. A.; E. W. Grier, Esq., R. C. A.; Clarence A. Gagnon, Esq., R. C. A.; F. S. Chal-lener, Esq., R. C. A.; R. S. Hewton, Esq.; A. R. C. A.; Arthur Lismer, Esq.; A. R. C. A.; Miss Florence Wyle, A. R. C. A. They will convene in Ottawa the first week in November.

New York Auction Sales

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Collectors are returning to town these days as the various sales exert their lure. The American Art Association opens its palatial galleries for the first time this season to show the valuable collection of Georgian silver and Sheffield plate belonging to the estate of John Wills, the eminent connoisseur of silver craftsmanship. More than 5000 pieces comprise this collection, gathered together over a long period of years, and they represent the

styles of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne and George the First periods, besides a bewildering amount of Georgian silver and Sheffield plate. Some of the outstanding items of the sale are two Elizabethan gilded flagons, a huge Sheffield supper dish of Sir Walter Scott, and two silver candelabra which Napoleon had made for the Tuilleries. Trays, plates, urns, services for different uses, almost every conceivable kind of table accessory in silver is to be found here in the Wills collection.

At the Walpole Galleries the library of William Winter, author and dramatic critic, was sold during the early part of the month, realizing high prices for its rare presentation books, autograph letters, and unusual documents concerning Edwin Booth. The Anderson Galleries have already concluded several sales, notably the household furniture of the late Samuel H. Kaufmann, former president of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C., and a fine selection of Oriental rugs from the stock of H. Michaelyan. At the same galleries comes a succession of miscellaneous offerings, among which are a collection of several hundred early hooked rugs from the collection of Mrs. Edward O. Scherrikow, a selection of more than 700 Japanese color prints from three different collections and some extremely rare Chinese color prints of the Kang Hsi period, valuable items from the library of R. K. Albright of Buffalo, including a notable array of Thackerayan, a large showing of Americana from the well-known Virginia libraries, and the New England library of W. E. Spalding of Nashua, N. H.

At the American Art Association, following the much-anticipated sale of the William F. Gable collection of first editions, autograph manuscripts and letters to be conducted on Nov. 5 and 6, will come the dispersal at public auction of the Albert Bleier collection of American poetry and plays, containing many items of excessive rarity. Also during November an important collection of American lithographs, mainly in color, will attract the collectors, as will the library of Dr. William M. Conant of Boston, which is to come under the hammer about the same time. R. F.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will erect a statue to the "Black Man" in the hill granite on the site on Massachusetts Avenue, near Sheridan Circle, was proposed in the Senate by John Sharp Williams. The sculptor will be George Julian Zolnay.

Blampied's water color of an old lady finds no reflection in a print Gray in color, with delicate undulations of tone, it achieves through suggestion the full round weight of heavy masses and the exquisite gentleness of personality.

The student of modern art movements will find in Blampied's sketches an opportunity for analytical comparisons. In the pencil preliminary for "The Return of the Fishermen," forms are rounded, details obliterated, and figures reduced to elements. Action, form, density—these are the objectives, and only that which is the essence of composition survives.

In every respect this powerful sketch is the acme of modernistic preachments. But to Blampied it is merely a plot upon which to build the story. In their zeal for living art, the moderns often mistake the beginning for the end, the sketch for the masterpiece. The acid test of artistry is, after all, the ability to hold and enhance in the finished work the vigor of the original composition. The completed etching "The Return of the Fishermen" adds delicacy to mass and grace to action. It "moves" with the swift surety of rhythmic line.

Blampied does not hesitate to combine mechanical effects. The sketch for "Tired Laborers" is carried out in ink and pencil, thus placing the emphasis by the difference in medium. His "Vale Gatherers"—a rich dark mosaic of olive greens and browns with a flock here and there of black and red, is a union of pastel, water color and crayon.

But to student and artist alike, the comparative study of the etching and the sketch points a single moral—no man can exceed in genius the scope of his craftsmanship. D. G.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

New York Press Enthusiastic Over
William Hodge in His New Play!

"I found something in my eye that strongly resembled a tear—a critic's tear! And yet they call us callous. A great piece of acting—Forbes-Robertson himself never did anything better than Hodge."—*Alan Dale in the New York American*.

"Piles up its tension until the close of the last act and then electrifies its audience. Mr. Hodge in this play adds an unforgettable portrait to the gallery of great American stage characters."—*New York Evening Mail*.

"A striking play well acted. Will linger here a long time."—*New York Evening Telegram*.

WILLIAM
HODGE

At 49th ST. THEATRE—WEST OF BROADWAY

IN HIS UNIVERSAL SUCCESS

"FOR ALL OF US"

Evenings 8:30—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

"First nighters cured of their professional boredom. They sat up and took notice of a substantial play."—*New York Herald*.

"Audience could not have enough of Mr. Hodge in his best play. Certain to win approbation from all classes for it has a universal appeal."—*New York Commercial*.

"Audience laughed and wept and had a huge time."—*New York Tribune*.

"Best of the plays Mr. Hodge has written—interesting and human. The kind of a play the majority will endorse handsomely."—*New York Times*.

"A world of genuine entertainment. It is worth two hours and a half of any body's time."—*New York Evening World*.

GAITEY
44th St.
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Is "The Funniest Play of the Year"
CYRIL MAUDE
AREN'T WE ALL

John Golden's Success
Food for Laughs
Chicken Feed
At Little Theatre, 44th St. 11th Ave.
Eves. 8:30; MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

COMEDY
41 E. of W. 7th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
A witty & powerful play. The thrilling climax electrified the audience. The audience cheered.
—*Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sam and Globe*

Children of the Moon
With an All-Star Cast

Winter Garden
Nights 8:30
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
FIFTH YEARLY EDITION
Greenwich Village Follies
America's Greatest Annual Revue
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

Vanderbilt
THEATRE, W. 49th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents
"Two Fellows and a Girl"

RITZ
THEATRE, W. 49th Street
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

LENX HILL
THEATRE, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
PLAYERS COMPANY, INC.
By LULU VILLIERS and LULU VILLIERS
Endorsed by all Critics

JOLSON'S 59th St. Theatre
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL
SOTHERN-MARLOWE
Week Oct. 22.....TWELFTH NIGHT
Week Oct. 29.....THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Week Nov. 5.....HAMLET
FESTIVAL CLOSURE SAT. EVE., NOV. 17

John Galsworthy's Comedy
WINDOWS
GARRICK, 65 West 35th Street
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30

COHAN
Theatre, 43 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Louis F. W. Presents
ADRIENNE

Billy E. Van
RICHARD CARLE
JEAN TENNYSON
The Speed
Melody Sensation

Battling Buttler
"THE SWIFTEST SPEEDSTER"
"FANCIEST SKEW OF THE YEAR"
with Chas. Rogers, Wm. Kent and a Wonderful Cast of 80 Dancing Champions.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
—*Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sam and Globe*

SELWYN
BROADWAY AND 47th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
SAM BERNARD and WILLIAM COLLIER
in BERNARD and COLLIER'S
Glorifying Clean Comedy of 1923

Fulton
THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Perfect Musical Comedy.—*Herald*
LIBERTY
THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
In the most popular musical comedy of the season
MITZI
—*THE MAGIC RING*

Times Sq. Theatre W. 42d Street
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
New
Helen of Troy
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—*Herald*
LIBERTY
THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
In the most popular musical comedy of the season
MITZI
—*THE MAGIC RING*

Automobiles Reflect Characteristics of Nations Where They Are Made

German Cars Are Heavy and Slow; French, Light and Distinctive; British, Reliable; American, Economical

Automobiles reflect the personality of the different nations. Take the German car as an instance. The people themselves are built heavy and move rather slowly. The German motor vehicles are heavy in appearance, with solid streamline bodies, and powerful engines which have a driving force behind them which seems to dominate. At first glance they seem clumsy in appearance, but when they take the road, the mechanical refinements and easy riding make one forget the unusual appearance of the body construction. In spite of the troubled situation, the German motor vehicles are following fashion lines, which the world must recognize.

In France, motor cars are light and pleasing in appearance. Even though the vehicle may generate 100 horsepower, this in no way detracts from the general air of ease and comfort which distinguishes the French machine in any company. Their body builders are artists, and give those little intimate touches to their work which distinguish class from mass. If wire wheels are needed to complete the picture, wire wheels are used. Disk or wooden wheels may be a bit more practical, but if they disturb the scheme of design they are left out of the specifications.

Hispano-Suiza Colorful
Spain and Portugal are filled with color, and the Hispano-Suiza, one of the finest examples of motor car manufacture in the world, is a most compelling product. Aside from the general excellence of the workmanship, the Spaniard who can afford to order one of these cars insists that the brightest and cheeriest colors be used throughout. The result is a harmonious combination of yellows, reds, blacks, oranges, and whites, in their various tonings. As very few automobiles are used in either of these countries, comparatively speaking, with America, each car turned out is the dream of an artist, and has an air about it which betokens excellence.

The Italian manufacturers go in for speed. Every line is fast in appearance, and while the drivers in Italy are noted for their recklessness, they are careful on the road. The Fiat and the Isotta-Frascati have fought their way around the world, and will take second place from no other cars built. Quick to adopt any body and engine refinements, these Italian cars are not only popular in their own country but sell very readily in the United States. During the last few years, on account of conditions, they have not been seen in America in such numbers as formerly, but their unquestioned merit cannot be denied and the style is followed closely by body builders in every land.

Mass Production
American cars are made so quickly that manufacturers have no time to experiment with every new idea that comes on the market. With one car

to every seven or eight persons, the question of refinement comes second to practicality. However, that does not mean that Americans do not follow the fashions closely. America lets the continental engineers do the experimenting. Then, when any change has proved practical, the American engineer adopts it with whatever changes are necessary for his particular car. The result is that the motor vehicle built in the United States and Canada is the last word in practical motor construction, and changes its coat only when reason dictates the necessity.

The English car is an excellent piece of machinery. It is built carefully in every part so that it stands up well under the most exacting conditions. But, unlike the American automobile, which is made for a quantity market, the price is out of all reason for the average buyer.

English Cars Small
On account of the taxes, which are £1 per horsepower, the cars are built small and light. This in no way detracts from their excellence. Some of the current list prices give an idea of the reason why so few English-made motor vehicles are seen in America. The Standard, 11-14 horsepower lists at £450 for a two or four-seater. They also have a car with the same horsepower at £250. The H. E. schedule reads £570, for a four-seater with 13.33 horsepower. The Aston Martin costs from £695 for a two-passenger car to £770 for a four-seater. The Palladium has an attractive four-seater car at £375. The Schneider costs £475, with the same capacity. The small 3.3 horsepower French car, the Renault, sells in England at £275, with all the refinements. This car is made in England and works out its petrol consumption at 45 miles per gallon.

In America automobile owners change their models almost as often as they change their clothes in season. In England a car is renewed when the driver feels that the machine is unsafe on the road. There are, of course, many motor vehicles in England which are changed seasonally, but as a general rule, usability determines.

While one Rolls-Royce is in process thousands of Fords have been built, sold and changed. And the Ford is the car which the majority of English cars on the small horsepower rating employed, would have to compete with. While perhaps the British cars have many more refinements, and no doubt are more carefully built than the Ford, the fact remains that the Ford can be bought for almost nothing, and will stand all kinds of abuse "going under." In the more expensive classes, "custom jobs" can find a market if the automobiles are sold right, with service facilities to back them up. The workmanship and lines admit of no criticism.

POTATO GROWERS BORROW \$300,000

Financing of Digging Results in Stabilized Market and a Higher Tone

CARIBOU, Me., Oct. 23 (Special).—Entering upon the second month of its operation the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange reports that the market is stabilized and its tone higher than ever before. Through arrangement with Boston, New York and local banks amounts totaling \$300,000 have been placed in the hands of individual growers and this has enabled them for the first time in the history of the industry to finance digging operations and hold their product for a normal movement.

The warehousing and transportation department report excellent progress, in systematizing the general plan for handling the movement of 15,000 cars of potatoes.

A survey made by directors of the various districts for the purpose of arranging for warehousing was based on a normal yield. Seasonal and climatic conditions have been such that a much larger crop is now in the process of harvesting, than was expected. The warehousing department anticipated such conditions and has obtained 10 per cent additional storage than was indicated as needed by the preliminary warehousing survey.

Arrangements also have been made so that full information is furnished the Federal Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., as to grade, condition and quality of all carloads to be shipped 48 hours in advance. The Federal Fruit and Vegetable Growers continue to give the same distribution service as provided with early shipments. Members of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange are no longer rolling cars to Boston, to be dumped with the old.

A certain length of time will be required before all may become adjusted to the new method of doing business. Most excellent co-operation has been evident on the part of business interests who are doing business with members of the exchange. More than 7000 acres which was under crop mortgage has been assigned. Other interests having obligations have co-operated to the fullest extent with members until distributions might be received from the various pools.

POLLING PLACES INCREASED
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special).—As a means of increasing the convenience of the voters and thereby arousing greater interest in municipal elections, the board of aldermen of Hartford have adopted an ordinance providing for an increase in the polling precincts from 15 to 27. The measure was advocated by Mayor Richard J. Kimball and supported by the Democratic members of the board, while the Republicans unanimously opposed the innovation on the ground of "needless expenses to the city."

STATE LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT STARTED

Questionnaires asking for an expression of opinion on the advisability of forming an independent labor party in Massachusetts are being sent to all organizations represented at the Conference for Progressive Political Action held Sunday in Franklin Union Hall. Action toward the formation of an independent party was taken at the conference in spite of the "Declaration of Principles and Principles," which stated that it was "neither necessary nor desirable to form a so-called third party."

Formation of a "Farmer-Labor bloc" which would endorse any candidate regardless of party affiliation who would subscribe to its program had been announced as the goal of the conference. To that end all state granges were asked to send delegates. Seventy accredited delegates attended yesterday's conference, nearly all of them representing Labor organizations, according to Robert Fechner, temporary chairman of the conference.

Permanent officers elected were: State chairman, George Clark of the Railroad Telegraphers Union; vice-chairman, Mrs. Loretta Baker of Local 1 A of the Telephone Operators Union; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Donovan of the Boston Socialist Party.

TROPICS ATTRACTING WINTER TOURISTS

Indications of heavy travel from Boston and New England to tropical countries and California for the winter are reported by John W. Langley, passenger manager of the International Mercantile Marine of this city, who said today that there have been heavy advance bookings, particularly for the cruises to the West Indies and also for passage on the new Panama Pacific line, which has inaugurated the service between New York, Havana, Panama Canal and California.

Mr. Langley stated that the inquiries from prospective travelers have been the largest in years, and there is also a demand for accommodations on steamers to Mediterranean ports. The White Star line steamship Arabic, scheduled to leave Boston Nov. 10 for the Azores, Naples and Genoa, will carry a large number of tourists destined for southern European winter resorts.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS
Exports of iron and steel products from 1912-1922, an increase of 3 per cent over August, iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom increased to 116,130 long tons, a little less than 1 per cent greater than the August figure.

W. FRED RICHARDSON
Security Storage Co.
RICHMOND, VA.
Fireproof and Non-Fireproof Warehouses
Vaults for Storeware

MOTORISTS MAY REGISTER EARLY

Applications for Plates to Be Received Nov. 5

In order to make an early start in the task of registering the nearly 500,000 motor vehicles in Massachusetts, applications for 1924 number plates will be received at the registry at Commonwealth Pier beginning Nov. 5, Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, announced yesterday.

Contrary to the usual plan, no application blanks will be mailed to automobile owners. Each owner, this year, will have to obtain his own blank, either at the State Registry, from local garages or dealers, automobile clubs, motor vehicle inspectors, or from one of the eight branch offices which are to be opened next month. These offices will be opened in Worcester, Pittsfield, Lowell, Lynn, Quincy, New Bedford, Fall River, and Lawrence.

One change has been made in the applications this year with the removal of the affidavit. Now the application does not have to be sworn to but merely filled out and mailed to the Registry. With regard to the 5000 low reserved numbers, however, applications will be mailed and requests for them will be received from Oct. 22 to Nov. 10.

Mr. Goodwin, in giving out his statement, expresses the hope that owners will register their cars early in view of the large number to be taken care of. He invites all automobile organizations and dealers to co-operate in the work of distributing blanks.

ARTIFICIAL SILK COMING TO FORE

Process of Manufacture to Be Explained to Cotton Men

The process of manufacturing artificial silk, the latest development in textile fibers to assume a rank of commercial importance, will be dealt with at the fall meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held shortly at the Copley Plaza hotel in Boston.

The technical session at which this process will be explained will be held at 2:30, Nov. 1. A. E. J. of the United States Rubber Company, of New York will be chairman of this session. Prof. Stephen E. Smith, in charge of the cotton manufacturing course at the Lowell Textile School, will speak on "A Century of Progress in Cotton Manufacture." Bertrand R. Clarke, vice-president of the Tubize Artificial Silk Corporation of New York, will speak on "Artificial Silk and Its Possibilities in the Cotton Industry," and W. F. Cooper of the Viscose Company of New York will discuss "Methods of Handling Artificial Silk." Particularly in Winding, Winding, Winding, Sizing and Weaving Operations.

Knitters of outside garments first used artificial silk in quantity. Their success was so great that manufacturers of hosiery took it up. The weaving industry next took up the use of artificial silk, and appreciable quantities are now being used for decorative effects. Experts predict still greater expansion as technical difficulties that attend use of the material in weaving are overcome.

MRS. COOLIDGE IS A CONGREGATIONALIST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The announcement that President Coolidge had become a member of the First Congregational Church of this city, and that, by vote of the National Council of Congregational Churches in session at Springfield, Mass., he had been elected honorary moderator of that denomination, has brought to light a report, which appears to have received wide circulation, that Mrs. Coolidge is a Roman Catholic. Just how such a report began, and what those who started it hoped to gain by spreading the falsehood, are questions that friends of the President are unable to answer.

Mrs. Coolidge has been for many years a member of the Edwards Congregational Church of Northampton, Mass. The Coolidges were regular attendants of the services there while living in Northampton. Their pew, with a plate bearing their name, has been pointed out to many visitors to Northampton since Mr. Coolidge became President.

Y. W. C. A. SWISS CLUB PLANS FESTIVAL SALE

Folk costumes of Switzerland will be worn at the Fifth Annual Bazaar and Festival of the Y. W. C. A. Swiss Club, which will be held the day and evening of Nov. 8 in the Y. W. C. A. Building, 40 Berkeley Street. The sale of Swiss handwork, cookery, candies, and national dainties will commence at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock tea will be served and a program of Swiss folk songs and dances offered.

Miss Lina Wibel, chairman of the affair, will be assisted by Miss Marc Petitpierre, Miss Frieda Christen, Miss Blanche Bokhart, Miss Rose Janucci, Miss Florence Neffert, Miss Elizabeth Lieber, Miss Emilie Studer, Miss Violet Mornier, and Miss Elaine Robert.

The club was organized by Miss Alfreda Mosher, international department director of the Y. W. C. A. All proceeds will be apportioned among Swiss benevolence in the United States and Switzerland.

Thalheimer Brothers
Richmond, Va.
Featuring
Hand Embroidered
"Madeira" Linens
of National Reputation

"GAS" PRICES HIGH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Consumers and Small Dealers at Loss to Explain the 22-Cent Figure Which Prevails

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23 (Special).—Consumers of gasoline in this State, as well as a great many small retail dealers, are at a loss to explain why the prices of this product are being maintained so much higher in New Hampshire than in Massachusetts, Maine and other states.

Although the price dropped to 18 cents a gallon in Massachusetts several days ago New Hampshire filling stations have kept it up to 21 cents, and in addition most of them tack on the state tax of 1 cent a gallon, instead of making the advertised price cover the tax.

The impression is prevalent that if the local authorities should show signs of action in regard to the matter there would be a quick drop in quotations.

Sign Ordered Down
One large dealer informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had a sign all painted and put up in front of his place of business, "19 cents a gallon," and the Standard Oil Company agent of whom he bought gasoline obliged him to take it down and restore the full price.

Dealers say that there is no price war in New Hampshire as there is in other territory, and that the established prices in this region are those recommended by the four distributing companies, which operate here. One large distributor in this city has "bargain sales" at 20 cents a gallon, but in normal sales the price is restored to the price up, but give away a gallon of oil with each five gallons of gas.

Prices Held Up in State
It is more than a year now that the retail gasoline quotations in this State have been maintained above the prices in other districts, sometimes the spread being as much as 3 cents a gallon or over 20 per cent of the list price.

The fact that public officials began to probe into the business is given as the reason for the precipitate decline in the Massachusetts territory and the absence of any action on the part of officials in New Hampshire as the reason why high prices are maintained in New Hampshire.

Meanwhile a Boston distributor, who is selling gasoline at 18 cents a gallon in Massachusetts, has purchased one of the most valuable parcels of land in this city, adjoining the proposed Masonic Temple, and is erecting a "killed temple" type of filling station at a cost of \$15,000. But the gasoline dispensed at this point brings the company 3 cents a gallon or 14 per cent more than it does in the stations of the same company in the adjoining state.

SUPER-POWER SYSTEM INDORSED

New Hampshire Commissioner Declares It Feasible

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23 (Special).—William T. Gunnison, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, upon his return from Secretary Hooper's conference of state commissioners on the Atlantic Coast super-power system, at which he was the representative of this State, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that, in his opinion, the plan proposed is entirely feasible and ought to be adopted.

"Electricity generated by the proposed system," said the chairman, "will of course be transmitted without regard to state lines. It will be necessary for us to repeal or alter our laws regulating the flow in and out of the State. The Atlantic Coast region we shall treat as a single unit."

It is understood here that large plans are under way for the development of the Blackwater River water power at Salisbury, N. H., surveys for which were made more than 10 years ago. During the war the proposition was abandoned.

CLEAN-UP IN MAINE COUNTY IS PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23 (Special).—Following two days of marked activity in two cities and four towns, Sheriff Henry Cummings stated yesterday that he was determined to clean up Kennebec county. In doing this he asks for the co-operation of the citizens of the county.

Sheriff Cummings says he has received many communications from various parts of the county notifying him of alleged violations of the law, but that they are often unsigned and for this reason many times cannot be followed up.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
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Character, Perseverance and Honesty
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Richmond Hotel
Jefferson Hotel
Broad Street Station
Lutz News Company
Hines News Co., E. E. Carr, 8th St. Broad
Carr & Seaboard

CONCERT SERIES WILL OMIT JAZZ

Edgar Guest Among Artists to Aid "New Experiment"

"Too much jazz" is the indictment which the older generation has brought against the younger today, and "too much jazz" this same older generation finds is the motif of many entertainment programs of the times.

"Where, oh where," pleads the music lover of middle age, "are all the delightful and sane concerts which in our youth we had the privilege of hearing? Where has the old-fashioned series of concerts disappeared to out of our lives? We don't care for jazz, and away they went."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Was trying to take a nap this afternoon but somehow I couldn't find a comfortable spot.

Thought he must have run across something funny in the book he was reading but when I looked up I discovered he was laughing at me.

I jumped up to see what was wrong, but he stopped laughing as suddenly as he had begun and told me to go on back and finish my nap.

And that's just what I did!

few motion pictures interest us. We want a concert worth while, significance and something reasonable in price.

Following this line of reasoning, K. M. White will conduct, as an experiment, a series of concerts at Jordan Hall, starting Oct. 27.

If the response from the public indicates that this is the type of entertainment it wants he will arrange a series of 10 concerts next year with equally good artists and at a popular price.

The first artist this year is Edgar Guest, who has a message of kindness and cheer. The second concert, on Nov. 17, is Charles Wakefield Cadman, song composer; assisted by the Indian Princess Tashina. On Dec. 15, Grace Kerns, soprano soloist of St. Bartholomew's, New York, assisted by Alma La Palme, cellist, and Edward C. Harris, pianist.

The last concert, on Jan. 12, is given by the Russian Cathedral Sextette. A portion of their program is given up to cathedral music and the balance to Russian folk songs, opera, and groups in English.

BOSTON STUDENTS IN BERLIN LEAVE

Turbulent conditions in Berlin have caused two Boston University graduate students to transfer their fellowships from the University of Berlin to the University of Edinburgh, according to a letter received by Dr. George S. Butters of the School of Theology. The students making the change are John Regeater, Jacob Sleeper fellow, and John Marshall, graduate student of the School of Theology. James H. Sealey, Frank D. Howard fellow, has decided to remain in Berlin a while longer. Disorders in Berlin make it almost impossible for Americans to study in the city and the faculty of the university are prevented by political upheavals from doing their best work, the letter from Mr. Regeater says.

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OPPOSITE HARBOUR

MILLER BROTHERS
EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS FOR WOMEN
FURRIERS LADIES' TAILORS
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The Country Club of Baltimore, Md.
121 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE

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BALTIMORE, MD.

WYMAN
The Home of Good Shirts
BALTIMORE, MD.

McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. W. WALSH CO., Inc.
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Women's and Misses' Outwear
of the better kind
COATS, WRAPS AND DRESSES
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
CLOVER 3015

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Store of Satisfaction

For Men, Women and Children
—and is an old instance in which the store has shown that it is not just a store, but a place where you can find what you need.

WYMAN
The Home of Good Shirts
BALTIMORE, MD.

McDOWELL & CO.
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TWILIGHT TALES

The Great Rocking Horse Race

JOHNNY was riding his rocking horse on the asphalt pavement that led to the garage. It was an unusual place to be riding a rocking horse, for most rocking horses live in the playroom, and are ridden only when it is raining outdoors. But this was a fine sunny autumn day, and Johnny had decided he would like to ride in the yard. So he had brought the handsome animal down from the playroom, stumpy-bump over the stairs, cut through the kitchen door, and there he was.

"Giddap!" cried Johnny, leaping into the saddle. "Good horse! Good horse!" And away they went.

A rocking horse is very odd. It takes you anywhere. Provided you will make believe that you are taken there. But if you do not make believe, you stay just where you start. And rock and roll and rock and never do depart.

The asphalt pavement was very smooth, it sloped a little down hill to the garage, and on either side of it were big stones, painted white, so that they would show in the night. Now, when Johnny leaped into the saddle, he happened to notice one of these stones on one side, a few feet ahead of him; and when he had been riding several minutes, he was astonished to see that he had caught up with the white stone. And then he discovered that, each time his horse rocked it went a little bit forward; so that, if he kept on rocking long enough, he could go all the way to the garage. It was an interesting discovery.

"My horse can run," said Johnny to Tommy, who lived next door, and was looking at him over the low wall. "You watch me."

"I guess my horse could beat yours," said Tommy.

So Tommy got his rocking horse from the playroom, and dragged it across the yard, and they both together lifted it over the wall and stood it beside Johnny's rocking horse.

"Giddap!" cried Tommy, springing into his saddle.

"Giddap!" cried Johnny, leaping into his saddle at the same instant. And away they went.

It was a hard, close race. The rocking horses were the same size, and so were their riders. Johnny rocked so hard that his horse almost stood on its wooden head and nearly threw Johnny over it. Tommy rocked so hard that his horse reared up on its rocker and nearly fell over backward. "Giddap!" shouted Johnny. "Giddap!" shouted Tommy. And every time they rocked they moved a little bit forward. First they were right beside one of the big white stones, and then, when they had rocked twenty or thirty times, they were right up beside the next white stone. "Giddap!" shouted Tommy, and "Good horse! Good horse!" shouted Johnny, as, inch by inch, they rocked past one white stone after another. There were 10 white stones between the starting point and the garage, and when they passed the tenth they were rocking together.

"My horse will hit the door first," shouted Johnny.

"My horse will hit the door first," shouted Tommy.

And then both together, Johnny's horse and Tommy's horse rocked back on their rockers, and forward on their rockers, and both noses hit the door of the garage at the same instant.

"I guess that race is a tie," said Johnny, climbing out of his saddle.

"So it is," said Tommy, "but it was an awfully exciting race."

"The Tailored Woman's Shop"

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BALTIMORE MARYLAND

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McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Abe Sherman, Kiosk, Fayette & Calvert Sts.
E. Schwartz, Kiosk, American Building
Robert Seaboard, Kiosk
Sam Friedland, Kiosk, Fayette & Howard Sts.
Sam Leach News Company, Kiosk
Union News Company, Union Station

10
STOCK MARKETS
CHARACTERIZED AS
TRADER'S AFFAIR

Weakness of Some Industrials
Feature - Few Strong
Spots Noted

Stock prices developed a reactionary trend at the opening of today's New York stock market, in reflection of the further weakness of sterling to another new low for the year.

Initial recessions in the market were held to small fractions. Pacific Electric dropped 1 1/2.

Selling pressure was resumed against the rubber and leather shares and some of the oils.

New lows for the year were established by American Sugar, Central Leather and preferred, U. S. Rubber and preferred, Goodrich Rubber, and Preferred Steel Car preferred.

Generally speaking, it was a trader's market.

Foreign exchanges opened weak.

Confusing price movements took place during the forenoon. Merchandise shares were inclined to be strong, easily to selling pressure.

With the number of new low records, General Baking, in contrast, Kroger advanced 2 1/2, and Keeffe, to new peak prices for the year.

Toward noon the so-called Hill railroad stocks were again offered in rather heavy volume, Great Northern preferred dropping 2 points to a new bottom price for the year, while Northern Pacific came within 1/2 of a point of the 1923 minimum.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. Individual instances of short selling and liquidation of short selling heavy tone in the afternoon, when a score of stocks were quoted at a lowest price of the year. Woolworth dropped 1/2, after touching 27 1/2. Vivado, Virginia Chemical preferred, and Preferred Steel Car preferred, were off three points.

Bond Prices Lower

Foreign Government issues, particularly the French Government and municipal bonds, continued to recede in the early trading.

Sugar and rubber company liens also gave way, in sympathy with the decline in stocks. Kelly Springfield is touching a new low. U. S. Government bonds, however, moved upward, reflecting stable buying orders, generally held to be of British origin.

High grade investment railroad mortgages held firm, but secondary issues moved irregularly. Most of the industrial group generally declined in the forenoon, affecting individual issues, Canadian Southern Electric bonds, for instance, pointing down in response to favorable news dispatches from Canada.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON
NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK BONDS

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, etc. Includes stocks like Am. Can., Am. Oil, Am. Sugar, etc.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1923
BOSTON STOCKS

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Bar silver in New York, 31 1/2.

Bar silver in London, 31 1/2.

Bar gold in London, 92 1/2.

Mexican dollars, 16 1/2.

Canadian ex. dis., 1 1/2.

Clearing House Figures

Table with columns: Item, Amount, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate, etc. Includes countries like London, Paris, etc.

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates in the following figures:

Table with columns: Country, Rate, etc. Includes countries like London, Paris, etc.

NEW YORK COTTON

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Open High Low Close

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Open High Low Close

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Wheat Advances

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

More Than Cent

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

A Bushel Today

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

CHICAGO BOARD

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

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LONDON MARKET IS

UNSETTLED DUE TO

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GERMAN SITUATION

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

LIBERTY BONDS

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

NEW YORK COTTON

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

LEATHER DEMAND

CONTINUES LIGHT

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Packer Market Holds Strong

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Position—Steady Influx

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

of Hides

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Among the larger tanners there is an

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

obvious element of indifference regard-

Table with columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes items like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

CLOTH MARKETS ALMOST IGNORE BULLISH FACTORS

With Raw Cotton Prices Soaring,
Buyers Seem to Await Value
Decline

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—With the prospect of famine prices for raw cotton, and all that means in higher finished cotton goods values, the primary cotton goods markets, figuratively speaking, fling up their hands in despair at the outlook, have dragged through the last week without any very appreciable progress in either direction.

Buyers are hesitating, as if awaiting some big drop in the price of the raw material radical enough to pull down the value of the gray goods. They insist upon ignoring the size of the cotton crop, and shoring up the possibility of soaring cotton prices.

Manufacturers declare that they have never seen such an illogical situation, and do not know how to proceed in the face of it. The buying flurry of August and September, they say, was sufficient only to absorb the floating supply of accumulated goods, and it ended long before the usual volume of fall business had been reached in primary markets.

Distributors' Stocks Low

Distributors, judging from the volume of goods going from first hands, have far less than their usual stocks, while retailers' shelves are noticeably bare, and the mills have cleaned out all of their accumulations and are down now to the basis of their current output, most of which is deliverable now on order. Where the trade expects the goods to come from for the winter and spring seasons is a problem, yet the buyers have refused to meet prices barely sufficient to cover mill costs on the basis of present raw cotton values.

The week has seen only scattered activity, and the gray-goods markets, as a whole, have been very slow. Cotton is nearly a cent up, but the level of a week ago, yet the gray-goods prices, on standard construction, are barely 1/4¢ higher.

Mills are beginning to take the only alternative of increasing the volume of production, and a very large portion of the gingham manufacturing equipment of New England is now closed down indefinitely, while the southern gingham mills are now beginning to curtail. Some of the print-cloth mills are starting now to close down more and more equipment each week, and the level of production of fine combed-goods plant which is entering upon heavy curtailment. New England yarn mills, with a very few exceptions, are running only a skeleton force, and have reduced their output to a very small per cent of normal.

Print cloths, while not really active, were probably more in demand than most other types of cotton goods. In order, said to be for 600,000 yards of 36-inch goods, caused considerable comment since it was closed at a price which was generally considered extremely favorable. Trading in standard 38 1/2-inch 60x60 was done at 9 1/2¢, 9 1/4¢ and finally at 10 cents, the lowest price having come from a resale of goods in second hand market. No goods were not active, and what business was offered in the standard constructions went at very close figures.

Fall River Has Light Week

Fall River (Mass.) reported sales of only 50,000 pieces for last week, which is less than a third of normal output, and it was quite natural that curtailment talk should be quite general. Prices, however, held unchanged, the major part of the week being accounted for the low count 36-inch goods and various odd constructions.

Sheetings were moving only in small quantities and these almost invariably in quick deliveries. Prices were firm and little changed despite the advance in the raw material, and second hands were holding their goods for approximately the same figure heard in first hand quarters.

Fine combed yarn goods, such as are made in New Bedford, also struck a dull spot in the trading, and it was said that little business had been forthcoming during the week, though there had been a fair volume of inquiry.

There has been little change in prices, except on very quick deliveries, which brought a premium. Voiles, pongees, oxfords, and other shirting materials, and an especially active demand for fancies, notably crepes, served as the principal feature of the week. Prices on the standard plain constructions are hardly enough to cover mill costs, yet buyers are trying to get them several cents a yard lower. On the fancy side, however, there has been possible to actually consummate some of the business, and it was also reported that some trading in silk and cottons had been done at slightly improved prices.

Yarn markets are still prostrate, and though the stiffening of raw cotton values has prevented any further weakening in the price quotations, spinners have been unable, owing to the lack of demand, to advance their prices in accordance with the rise of cotton values.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SEEKS CONTROL OF CANADIAN CONCERN

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—Directors of Canadian General Electric Company will on Wednesday consider an offer from American General Electric for the purchase of the common stock of the former company. Directors of General Electric Company will consider the offer at a meeting in New York Friday and, if approved by both a special stockholders' meeting of the two companies will be held forthwith to ratify the agreement.

At present there is an agreement between the two companies whereby the Canadian company has perpetual and exclusive right to manufacture American General Electric apparatus in Canada and Newfoundland.

Canadian General Electric has authorized \$10,000,000 of new stock, part of which \$10,800,000 is outstanding. It has \$3,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred outstanding, which is redeemable at 115. Dividends on the preferred have been paid regularly since incorporation in 1902, while dividends on the common were reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent in June, 1922.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM			
	1923	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$21,577,642	\$19,287,097	\$17,841,000
Operating expenses	6,526,518	5,866,901	5,250,000
Net operating income	15,051,124	13,420,196	12,591,000
Operating revenue	150,294,341	138,455,658	125,000,000
Operating expenses	27,672,282	24,429,647	21,000,000
Net operating income	122,622,059	114,026,011	104,000,000

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN			
	1923	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,952,199	\$1,781,581	\$1,650,000
Operating expenses	440,560	385,728	350,000
Net operating income	1,511,639	1,395,853	1,300,000
Operating revenue	3,665,515	3,264,957	3,000,000
Operating expenses	750,000	650,000	600,000
Net operating income	2,915,515	2,614,957	2,400,000

CANADA ASBESTOS GROUPS MAY MERGE

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Plans are developing for a merger of the six largest groups of asbestos mines in the Province of Quebec, and a \$25,000,000 corporation is likely. The leader in the movement is the Asbestos Corporation, which has made an offer of purchase to five other groups that hold asbestos properties.

The Consolidated Asbestos concern, headed by Sir Mortimer Davis, appears favorable to a merger, while two or three groups, including Asbestos Interests, are holding out for better terms.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL GAIN

Total Now Close to a Billion—
Newsprint Capacity Climbing Steadily

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (Special).—Bank clearings in Canada took a jump of 155 per cent during the week ended Oct. 18, as compared with those for the corresponding period last year.

There has been a noteworthy increase in business, but this marked increase in clearings was due chiefly to the heavy transactions occasioned by the recent subscriptions of \$200,000,000 to the Canadian Government's loan. At the same time, these probably did not reflect western clearings very much, and these also showed an increase all along the line. The money from the new crop is setting into the channels of trade.

External trade returns for September again showed a marked increase over those of last year, the value of imports and exports being \$140,366,000, an increase of about \$7,000,000 over that for the corresponding month in 1922.

External Trade Larger

Statistics for the six months ended September show that the value of the total external trade was \$925,000,000, exports being \$480,000,000 and imports \$445,000,000, the increase in exports over those for the corresponding month in 1922 having been \$65,571,000. American goods accounted for 48 per cent of the total, and the increase in exports was especially marked in the figures for imports, no less than \$320,000,000 having been from the United States, which took two-thirds of Canada's trade.

This marked increase in business power is not due to heavy borrowing abroad, but rather to increased production at home. Canada's borrowings in the United States for this year are under \$50 per cent of what they were for 1922. Not only was the Canadian Government's loan readily taken up, but the Province of Ontario's \$40,000,000 loan is also being attended with decided success.

According to the best obtainable figures, the Canadian newsprint mills in September produced 48 per cent of all the "news" turned out in Canada and the United States, the total for the two countries being 212,695 tons. These figures are based on returns from 65 companies, 45 of which are in the United States and 20 in Canada. It will thus be seen that the average production of the Canadian mills is much greater than that of the American. The total production of American mills was 110,209 tons.

Newsprint Capacity Gaining

During the current year six machines for the production of newsprint have been installed in Canadian mills as follows: St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Three Rivers, two producing 125 tons daily; Belgo-Canadian Company, Shawinigan Falls, one of 85 tons; Fort William Pulp & Paper Company, two of 125 tons; one at Bathurst, N. B., of 50 tons; a total of 850 tons daily, or 114,000 tons a year.

Two machines are planned for installation in January, 1924: one at Dorchester, 100 tons; and another at Price Brothers, Kenogami, 100 tons, and another soon after; one at Backus-Brooks plant, Kenora, 100 tons; one of the same capacity for the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Company. These will total 600 tons, or an additional 150,000 tons for the year.

The seasons of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Commission in the Province of New Brunswick have brought out quite as strong an expression of opinion against the proposed embargo, as did those in Nova Scotia. The settlers are practically a unit against it, and the same may be said for the leaders in the pulp and paper industry in New Brunswick. In the meantime F. D. J. Barnum continues his agitation for the embargo, though apparently with no nearly as much hope of success as earlier in the year.

Plenty of Work

That there is no lack of employment for men who really want work, and are not particular what they do, is evident from the fact that Minister of Immigration Robb reports that more than 10,000 openings for winter employment have been received.

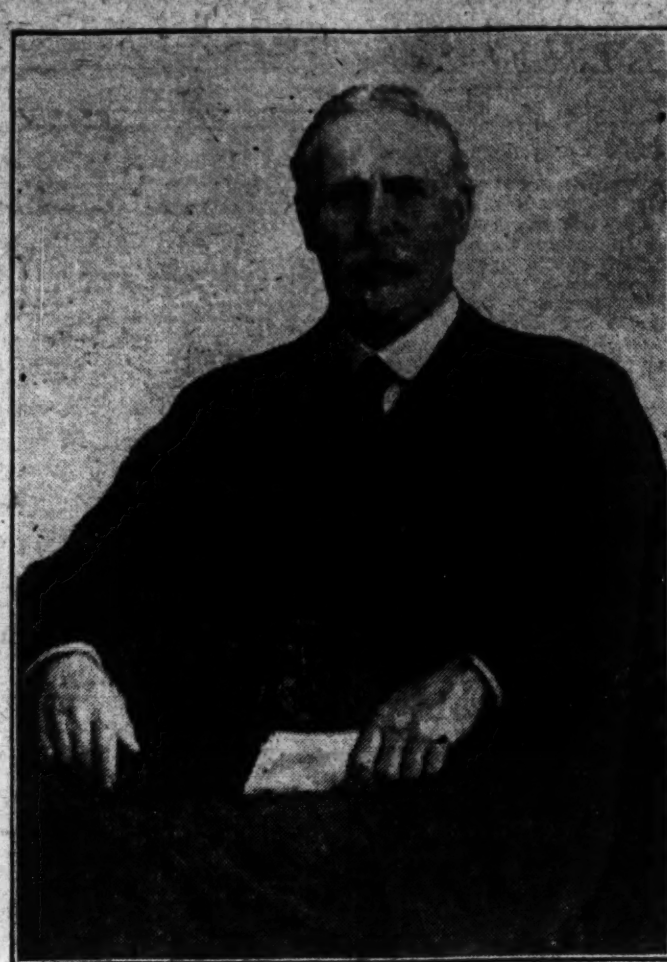
Both the Canadian Pacific and the National system is making new records for car handling, but owing to the unusually big crop in Alberta the former is getting the greater quantity of grain. It will be difficult to prevent a blockade on the Great Lakes, the scarcity of American vessels, while deliveries at Port William and Port Arthur grow larger, making this almost inevitable.

An improvement in merchandising generally all along the line is reported, and there is no doubt about the volume of business this fall being much in excess of that for the corresponding season last year.

AMERICAN ZINC PROFITS LOWER

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company reports for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1923, operating profits, before depreciation and depletion, of \$31,918, compared with \$18,175 in the second quarter, and \$145,985 in the three months ended March 30. This brings total operating profits for the first nine months of this year up to \$212,753, compared with \$285,959 in the corresponding period last year, and an operating loss of \$148,330 in the first nine months of 1921.

ORE SHIPMENTS BIG
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Ore shipments from Great Northern docks at Superior have set a new high record so far as 15,000,000 tons. The season's shipments are expected to reach 15,000,000 tons.



Walter James Chambers

W. JAMES CHAMBERS of Liverpool is well known to those interested in the world's shipping as the head of one of the best established and soundest of British shipping companies, even though in the public eye he may not figure so largely as some who held conspicuously high official positions during the war.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board numbers him among its members. He is also chairman of the pilot's committee, and as the whole of the six or seven miles of docks along the riverfront on the Mersey are under the direct control of the board, the office carries with it little responsibility. Mr. Chambers' fitness for that responsibility may be judged by the fact that he controls a fleet of cargo steamers, numbering 14 or 15 vessels, and also a ships store business in addition. The vessels belong to the Lancashire Shipping Company, but are managed by James Chambers & Co.

The first Mr. James Chambers was concerned in the running of the original White Star Line to Australia, under the title of H. T. Wilson & Chambers. In 1865 Mr. Chambers retired from this firm and recommenced trading as James Chambers & Co. The business is still carried on at the same address to which it was removed in 1867, and the pictures of oil painting vessels on the walls give some idea of the long standing business with which the present Mr. W. J. Chambers has been actively associated since 1876.

MEXICAN EMBASSY BIG BANKER SAYS MAKES PUBLIC FINANCE REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Mexican Embassy has made public the full text of the report on the Federal Treasury by the Secretary of Finance. Expenditures authorized for 1923 amounted to \$348,487,287 and the income is estimated at \$283,846,599. Furthermore, several million dollars more in appropriations are now pending or are ready to go before the deputies for approval which will bring the difference between authorized expenses and probable revenues to \$60,000,000.

Effort to Balance Budget
The financial problem of the Government presents for the moment two important questions demanding a most urgent solution, namely, the balancing of the budget, and the payment of the debt.

The immediate solution of the first of these questions will stop the accumulation of new debts and will facilitate the solution of the second. The balancing of the budget is in accordance with a very elementary theory of financial ethics, that no Government has the right to increase the sacrifices of the contributing people, enlarging the taxes or creating new ones, while those already in force are not applied to the public services, in an economical and efficient manner.

Therefore, it has been deemed advisable to introduce a strict economy in all the branches of the Administration, reducing all expenses to the minimum and watching continually for its enforcement.

To carry out this recommendation in its entirety there must be:

- (a) Immediate dismissal of all extra officials, employees and special commissioners.
- (b) Reasonable reduction in salaries and expenses assigned by the budget to the regular personnel and public services.
- (c) Reorganization of the national productive services and administration of the national properties with a view of increasing their productivity.
- (d) Dismissal of that part of the regular personnel that may be considered unnecessary; and
- (e) Restriction on the extension and additions of the budget already requested, or those about to be requested.

"Even with these economies it is not possible to pay all the debts already incurred and necessary to be contracted, and it is recommended that back payments, such as customs duties, fines, taxes on water rights, and inheritance be collected; that a number of federal properties be sold and that a banking loan be sought, with federal property as security."

CENTRAL LEATHER DEFICIT INCREASES IN LAST QUARTER

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Central Leather Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, a deficit of \$3,826,304, after interest, charges, etc., compared with a deficit of \$19,437 in the preceding quarter, and a surplus of \$758,074 in the September quarter of a year ago.

The following statement compares:			
	1923	1922	1921
Loss from operation	\$2,637,267	\$1,856,035	\$1,856,035
Gen. expenses, etc.	329,810	248,661	248,661
Interest	5,477,812	1,097,271	1,097,271
Income from investments	110,625	110,625	110,625
Deficit	3,826,304	1,212,826	1,212,826
Interest, exps.	459,125	129,551	129,551
Deficit	3,367,179	1,083,275	1,083,275
Previous deficit	3,364,289	1,083,275	1,083,275
Total deficit	7,731,468	2,166,550	2,166,550

*Net. †Surplus.

CLOTHING HOUSES IN CHICAGO SHOW BIG GAINS IN 1923

Public Not Stinting on Necessities—Packers Watch South American Deal

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (Special).—Although industrial activity in the Chicago district is showing its usual seasonal decline, the public is displaying no inclination to stint itself in the purchasing of necessities. This is evidenced by the increased sales reported by leading makers of men's clothing, all of whom are running substantially ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Kuppenheimer & Co. in the first 10 months of the current year did a business 15 per cent in excess of that transacted in the corresponding period of 1922, with the indicated total for 1923 at \$30,000,000, as compared with less than \$18,000,000 last year. The larger turnover also is reflected in earnings, the net for 1923 being estimated at approximately twice that of 1922 and equivalent to \$5 a share on the \$5 par value common stock after allowing for preferred dividends.

Sales Ahead of 1922

Alfred Decker & Cohn, Inc., also is running ahead of last year in the matter of sales, it was stated by an official of the company, and is expected to make a strong showing at the end of the year. In 1923 the company showed a deficit of \$50,220, after preferred dividends.

The clothing departments of the principal men's underwear houses also report increased sales. Montgomery Ward & Co. stating it is one of the most active departments at this time. Sears, Roebuck & Co. is rushed to fill orders in both men's and women's apparel.

Chicago packers with South American interests again have a problem on their hands as the result of two developments. First came the news that the Buenos Aires Government is negotiating for the purchase of the properties of the Anglo-South American Packing Company, Ltd., for \$1,500,000 and to enter the packing industry as a competitor of the Compania Swift Internacional, Ltd., controlled by Swift & Co. interests. Then came the decision of American and English packers to stop buying cattle for export, pending a ruling on the new minimum price law.

South American Deal

In connection with the first development, officials of the Compania Swift Internacional, Ltd., have adopted a waiting attitude, for although an agreement on the sale of the properties is said to have been reached between the Anglo-South American Company and the Government, approval of the Legislature is still necessary. None of the officials would express his belief as to what the result would be should the Government approve the sale, but they are all agreed that the trade as a competitor of private interests.

Local packers say that it is impossible for them to operate in Argentina, except at a loss, under the provision of the new minimum price law, which they characterize as "impracticable, uneconomic, and unconstitutional."

The effect of the controversy will be nationwide, according to Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live-stock Exchange, who said higher prices for cattle in the United States will be a result. An increase in the demand for export of American cattle will follow the South American trouble, he said, adding that it would be most welcome to American cattle raisers. The fact indicates another example of political interference in business, he declared.

Waldorf Rumor Denied

Reports that the Waldorf System, operating chain of restaurants in the east was negotiating for the purchase of controlling interest in the merger with the John R. Thompson Company, engaged in a similar business, were characterized as groundless by John R. Thompson Sr., president of the company, upon his return from Europe. "I have neither been in direct nor indirect communication with anyone connected with the Waldorf System," he declared. "I cannot deny this report too emphatically."

The financial district here had been anticipating announcement of the conclusion of the merger of the two companies upon the return of Mr. Thompson, and, as a result, considerable speculative interest was shown in the stock of the Thompson company, the issue last week selling at the highest level for the year.

Former Mayor Thompson's suit against the Chicago Surface Lines to nullify the franchise under which they operate was dismissed by Circuit Judge Friend on the motion of corporation counsel for the city. The move opens the way for the collection of \$1,169,000, which is the city's share of the net receipts of the lines since 1920. It also makes possible demands on the part of the city for extensions of and improvements in the traction service.

BROOKLYN ROAD'S SURPLUS

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Brooklyn City Railroad's September surplus was \$141,975, after taxes and charges, compared with \$150,428 in September, 1922, and for three months \$486,436, compared with \$460,311 in the corresponding period of 1922.

BANK RATE MAY RISE

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—The rise in dollar exchange last week, from 3.75 to 3.81 kroner, is expected to cause the bank rate this week to jump from 4.5 to 5 or 5.5 per cent. The present rate has prevailed since July, 1922.

W. Averill Harriman has resigned as chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. R. H. M. Robinson and C. A. Segar also resigned as directors.

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KEROSENE PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced the price of kerosene in bulk 1 cent to 8 cents a gallon for water white and 7 cents a gallon for standard white.

THE FLORIDA CREDIT CO.
First Mortgage Bonds
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GRINNELL'S GREEN FOOTBALL TEAM IS DEVELOPING FAST

Success for the Rest of the Season Depends on Perfect Team Work

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 23 (Special).—After winning his first two games of the 1923 football season from Parsons College, 7 to 0, and from Washington University, 13 to 0, and losing the third game to Drake University, 17 to 0, the Grinnell College gridiron squad is now preparing for the game with Drake University, Saturday, on the home field. Coach A. H. Elward is about to sign his fourth team for the season, as there are only four players of last year's team on this season's squad, but new men are developing fast, and the team is rounding into shape as quickly as could be expected of any prep team.

The team, as a whole, is light but fast. The line averages about 150 pounds, and the backfield about 160 pounds. At least four of the men can run 100 yards in close to 10s.

Coach Elward learned his football at



Capt. H. E. Nichols '24, Gr

Notre Dame, and the Grinnell formations will be variations of the Notre Dame shift. With several good passers in the backfield, and a pair of fast ends, it is expected that Grinnell will gain much ground by forward passing.

Although the backfield men have not had the variety of experiences, they are improving consistently, and much is expected of them. M. W. Sweet '26 is playing a heady game in the backfield. He plays fullback on offense, and quarterback on defense. He is an open-field runner of marked ability, and is an accurate passer. Harry Wing '26 is playing a fine game as defensive fullback. On offense his position is right half. Wing is a good line smasher.

all at left half, but is being hard pressed to retain his place by Gordon Kitchen '25, M. J. Smith '24, and E. M. Kingery '24.

Grinnell has been handicapped from the lack of a good quarterback for several years.

Football Association vs. Tennis and Racquet Club at Tennis and Racquet; Harvard Law School vs. Union Boat Club at Cambridge; Harvard University vs. Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge.

Free-2-Million Club vs. Tennis and Racquet Club at Tennis and Racquet; Neighborhood Club vs. Union Boat Club at Quincy; Harvard University vs. Harvard Law School at Cambridge; Harvard Club vs. Newton Center Squash Tennis at Cambridge.

Cambridge, 10-Neighborhood Club vs. Harvard Law School at Quincy; Harvard University vs. Boston Athletic Association at Boston Athletic Association; Harvard Club vs. Tennis and Racquet Club at Tennis and Racquet; Union Boat Club vs. Newton Center Squash Tennis Club at Union Boat Club; Milton Club vs. Harvard Freshmen at Milton.

**LEE FOHL TO BE NEXT
MANAGER OF RED SOX**

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston American League Baseball Club has announced that Lee Fohl, former manager of the St. Louis Browns, will lead the Red Sox next season. The arrangement, it appears, was entered into at

Fohl was not until late yesterday generally understood, from the time that Quinn assumed charge of affairs in Boston, that Fohl would be nominated to manage the team.

Fohl started his baseball career as a catcher with the Des Moines, Ia., Club of the Western League in 1904. He was purchased by the Cincinnati National League club, with whom he has since been playing, in 1906 and 1907. He was with Columbus in the American Association, which was then under the management of Quinn. The club won pennants both of those years. The next two seasons saw Fohl as manager of the Columbus club.

Quinn and his associates had acquired for the purpose of developing league prospects. Fohl had great success at Lima, finishing two-one, and

Cleveland called upon Fohl at this stage to manage the Waterbury, Conn., team. At that time he was made assistant to Joseph Birmingham, the Indian's manager, and in 1917 Fohl took over his first major league managership, continuing at that post until 1921. In 1919 and 1920 he managed the Browns and in 1921 and 1922 he managed the Browns the past four seasons, retiring near the close of the present year because of disagreement over club policy. Fohl at present is making his home in Cleveland.

In announcing his appointment, President Quinn also said that James Burke, former St. Louis American manager and later coach of the Red Sox, would not be signed to a 1924 contract.

Grinnell Varsity Football Team

J. G. Pullen '35 are after their places. L. A. Winter '35 and M. P. Scharnweber '36 are holding down the wing positions.

The team has no outstanding individual stars, but is instead well balanced. Success will have to come as the result of the best teamwork of all 31 men, rather than by the spectacular playing of a few stars.

There is a good enthusiasm in the Pioneer camp this fall, and backers of the team are hoping that an extra amount of pluck will make up for the lack of experience that exists. The Grinnell schedule is as follows:

Oct. 6—Parsons College at Grinnell Defeated 7 to 0; 13—Washington University at St. Louis defeated by 16 to 0.

1920, 1921 and 1922, meets its first eastern team of the season Saturday, when it will meet with the Harvard varsity in Franklin Field, Philadelphia. The team which produced such famous players as McMullin and J. B. Roberts, expects to meet the Blue Devils in a very close game. Not less than 32 men reported to Coach C. B. Moran for practice this fall, which is a record for the team. The enrollment at the Kentucky college is giving.

Left tackle appears to be living Head Coach T. A. D. Jones of Yale considerable concern. Yesterday he tried out E. F. Smith, a freshman, in the position. It was rather weak in tackling in the Bucknell game.

The Harvard-Holy Cross game produced some of the excellent tackling seen in the latter players more consistent than the Harvard men. Harvard showed some crude tackling in the games with Rhode Island and Princeton.

players in its lineup for the first time since the beginning of the season. They were: Royce, captain; C. B. Bacon, star varsity end; Robert Bacon Jr., '28 star, and on last fall's freshman eleven; Eustace and Howard, promising freshmen; and good punter, and C. B. Dixon '28.

Followers of Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshman athletics will get their first glimpse of the comparative relative strength of the three teams Saturday when Princeton 1927 meets Phillips Exeter in the annual Colgate Saturday, a 3 to 3 while Harvard won from Exeter, 13 to 9.

Cornell certainly made good use of the forward pass against Colgate Saturday, as the latter team netted no less than 25 yards in this way.

M. L. Ham '25 has been promoted from the Princeton scrubs to the varsity. He has been in the game for a long time, but is interesting for the regular tactics as a member of Poe's "Omletists," that Coach Brown is going to try him out as a regular.

Detroit Star Has Hit for .300 in 18 Consecutive Seasons

A controversy involving one of Cobb's hits of that season arose between President Johnson of the American League and the official scorer in New York, who scored the play in question as an error. The official scorer who scored gave Cobb a record of 395, but the official scorer was overruled by President Johnson, who ruled that the play be scored as a hit, thus making Ty Cobb's mark for the season 401. Cobb forged ahead of the record held jointly by Hank and Babe Ruth, who had both scored in the 1923 season, thus running his string of consecutive 300 marks up to 18.

stretch of 18 years in the American League his batting average is .372.

Cobb's string of 18 consecutive 300 marks is likely to remain a record for many years, as G. H. Ruth and G. H. Sisler, with strings of seven 300 consecutive marks each, have the best starts of any of the present-day players on the Georgian's record.

Tristram Speaker has been in the 300 class 18 years, but his string was broken in 1919. He has turned the 300 mark over several seasons, but it is improbable that Speaker will be in the 300 class for the next 14 years hitting at a .300 clip, which would be necessary to equal Cobb's record. Likewise, Capt. E. T. Collins had a chance to join the 300 class in 1917, but he was out in the 300 class for seven years he dropped out in 1917 and 1918, and now his consecutive string totals only five.

Another man prominent in major league circles, who has returned to his home, is F. L. Chance, former leader of the Boston Red Sox. He has been making a number of propositions to lead major league ball clubs in 1924, but is unwilling to make a commitment at this time.

The World Series is still more than a topic of discussion, and not the least phase, judging by newspapermen's comments, in the manner in which the franchise arrangements will be carried out. Fredrick Lutz, president of the Baseball Writers' Association, and his assistant, John H. McGraw, are the chief advocates of commendation for the smooth way they kept things running during the big game.

In the presence of G. H. Ruth was the program for the day.

The 101st had a struggle throughout the tournament as the 182d Infantry finished second, only four points behind, and when the teams faced the targets at 300-yard ranges, the final score was 10-9. P. W. Cummings, captain of the meet, only one point separated them.

The following 10 marksmen received medals for highest scores: Sergt. E. K. Randall, Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, Second Lt. Brattin and Sergt. J. W. Brattin. Castle of the 101st Infantry: First Lieut. James Tourtellot, Private P. P. Passalunghi, Private F. P. Hume of the 182d Infantry, Sergt. D. E. Randall, 104th Infantry, and P. W. Cummings, 101st Infantry; Capt. W. L. Darling, first coast defense command.

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In the final the youthful brothers were both under 20, triumphed over the mature experience of the Sunningdale pair, and the match was over in putting, the Hartleys played brilliant golf. At the sixteenth, where they won the match by 3 and 2, their score was only two over 4.

Much talk goes on still as to the relative merits of Miss Veech, Leitch and Joyce Wethered when at their best, and it is hoped that some tournament next year will bring them together. Miss Veech has been the victor in 74 round the classic links of St. Andrews, when she defeated both J. B. H. Blackwell and Lord Charles Hope, though it was only a narrow margin. Miss Veech is a wonderful golfer. Mr. Blackwell gave her one hole and one stroke and she defeated him by 6 and 5. Lord Charles Hope is a very good player, and has tried to give her three strokes, but was defeated by 4 and 3.

The Prince of Wales, as outgoing captain of the Royal and Ancient Club, has given a replica of the famous silver trophy to the original club, the Royal and Ancient, which was founded in 1744. The original trophy, the second having been presented in 1813. The captain of each year presents a silver ball, which is affixed to the club, and in future years these will be fixed to the Prince of Wales' trophy.

How badly London wants more public golf courses is exemplified by Richmond. A player may have to wait any time up to three hours in a queue for the first tee, and 10-minute waits for subsequent tees are quite common. The roads may take the best part of four hours. It seems wrong that people who can afford motor cars should be availing themselves of cheap golf, and that the golfers who cannot afford to buy the golf are excluded. Many cars may be seen outside the Richmond clubhouse.

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INTERLEAGUE TITLE MAY BE WON TODAY

INTERLEAGUE BASEBALL SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City (A. A.)	4	3	.571
Baltimore (I. L.)	3	4	.429

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (AP).—
The Baltimore International League base-

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bill team, and Kansas City, champions of the American Association, this afternoon play the eighth game of their series. By a ninth inning comeback yesterday, the Orioles again took one game from the lead of their western opponents.

The Blues need only one more game to win the series, while the International Club must take both the remaining games to win.

Baltimore captured the seventh game

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runs behind, when they came in for their final inning, the Blues flashed a brilliant five-run rally, tying the score and forcing the game to Baltimore's Groves from the box in favor of Thomas, who batted after allowing one hit. Baltimore rallied after the first two innings, scoring seven runs. Seven home runs were made during the course of the game. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore										10	12	3
Kansas City	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	5		9	13	8

The following players participated in the game: Manager—Bill Gassler; Pitcher—Schupp; Zinn, Wilkinson and Skiff; Winfield pitcher—Thomas; Losing pitcher—Wilkinson; Catcher—Chili and Gaston; Time—2 hr., 20m.

AULBACH AND COWAN TIE

SALFEM, Mass., Oct. 23.—George Aulbach and Jimmy Cowan tied for the afternoon record yesterday, tied John Cowan of the Wake Forest Club, the first Cowan of the title tournament of the New England Professional Golfers' Association, which was held at the Country Club here. The scores tied for victory were 154 for the 36-holes medal play.

KINSEY BROTHERS WIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, brothers of San Francisco, won the Los Angeles Open today. Richards, 6-4, 6-4, in one of the exhibition matches played at the Los Angeles Tennis Club yesterday. Alonso Coe, Richards, 6-1, 8-6, in a singles match.

WINNIPEG WANTS AMATEURS ONLY

Will Not Have Professional Hockey—Two Leagues to Start

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence).—During the coming season this city will get the best brand of hockey since 1919. The Falcons won the Canadian and world's amateur championship, according to present indications. Contrary to predictions made at the end of last season, Winnipeg will not have any professional hockey this winter, and local fans in general are pleased, as exhibition games in which professionals participated last spring did not make much of a hit with the sport followers here.

Winnipeg has developed many great hockey players. The Western Canada Professional Hockey League, which is considered by many to be the fastest circuit in the country, is composed to a great extent of players who learned the game on Winnipeg ice. Yet in spite of the fact that Winnipeg has lost its greatest ice stars, it seems satisfied to lean back and enjoy the amateurs.

Two senior hockey leagues will play in Winnipeg this winter. The Manitoba League will be composed of Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and two teams from Winnipeg, namely the Tigers and the Winnipeg. The other league, also an amateur organization, will be known as the Central Canada Hockey League, appears at present to be by far the stronger, with Port Arthur and Fort William, the two Ontario champions, lined up with the Falcons, who won the Manitoba League title last year, and Selkirk, Man., another formidable organization.

At the present writing the Central Canada League has not yet gained affiliation with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. The action of the Manitoba Hockey association in barring the Falcons and Selkirk from their senior league, caused those two teams to line up with Port Arthur and Fort William. As the new league has caused the bulk of the strategic, it appears as if it would have a difficult task in gaining affiliations with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, simply because the Manitoba officials may stand in the way. If the Central Canada League fails to gain affiliation with the Canadian amateur organization, it will operate independently, but will not be eligible to enter the play-off for the Canadian amateur title.

As there will be eight senior teams playing in Winnipeg this winter, local enthusiasts will want a taste of the professional variety. W. Holmes, owner of an artificial ice plant here, has arranged for several exhibition games between professional teams which include many former Winnipeg boys.

The amateur leagues will start play early in December. The Falcons, who won the United States championship three seasons ago, will play their first game in seven years yesterday, when August Kluge, of Chicago, divided a pair of games with him. Kluge took the afternoon game, 50 to 26, in 44 minutes, the high run being four each. Canfax, however, captured the second, 50 to 44, in 54 minutes, in which the local defense had a high run of nine against six for the invaders.

NEWS IS BEST PUNTER
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 22 (Special).—Smart punter, T. L. Follen, on the Leland Stanford Junior University football team, won the annual punting contest here yesterday with an average of 57.7 yards. Second place went to F. M. Findley, 25 of Boston with an average of 53 yards. Findley was only recently promoted to the varsity and as a result of his showing in yesterday's punting, he is being considered for the fullback position by Coach Andrew Kerr.

B. U. TO HAVE GYMNASIUM
Boston University may actively engage in basketball and other indoor sports soon, as the school is now in possession of floor space for a gymnasium in a section of the Boston Arena. Alterations will start immediately. The room will be approximately 155 by 90 feet.

YORKSHIRE VETERAN HEADS FINAL BOWLING AVERAGES

W. R. Rhodes' 939 Overs and 134 Wickets Yield Him the Excellent Figures of 11.54

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—It needs little more than a cursory glance at the final first-class bowling averages for 1923 to explain how it was Yorkshire won the English county cricket championship for the second time in succession and the twelfth time in history. At the head of the list is the veteran, W. R. Rhodes, who played for the broad-acre side in the era of Lord Hawke. In the course of the year he bowled 939 overs (of which 345 were maidens) and captured 134 wickets at a cost of 1547 runs, which yielded him the excellent average of 11.54. This is better by .55 than his figure of 1922, when he headed the list, and better by 1.73 than his figure of 1921, when he held second place. Incidentally, he bowled more than 100 more overs this year than he did last. But the great Rhodes is not only a bowler. This year he achieved the double feat of scoring 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets in one season for the fourteenth time in his lengthy cricketing career. He first did so 30 years ago.

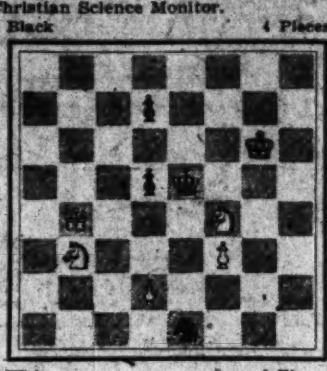
Close behind Rhodes come Roy Kilner and G. C. Macaulay, both of Yorkshire, with averages of 12.31 and 12.53, respectively, whilst further down in the list are the following:

Player and County	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Avg.
W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	939	345	1547	134	11.54
Roy Kilner, Yorkshire	1258	507	2040	166	12.31
G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	1045	245	2297	183	12.53
M. W. Tate, Lancashire	1008	331	2061	171	12.05
F. C. Matthews, Nottinghamshire	875	112	1790	115	15.56
J. C. White, Somersetshire	1114	365	2294	148	15.50
Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire	1045	385	2061	171	12.05
G. Francis, West Indies	505	119	1272	82	15.52
Emmett Robinson, Yorkshire	748	222	1490	96	15.61
James Hoggles, Lancashire	845	245	1790	115	15.56
William Bestwick, Derby	692	105	1482	91	16.29
H. B. Dettlington, Oxford U.	203	40	1010	61	16.55
A. Freeman, Lancashire	1008	256	2061	171	12.05
C. H. Parkin, Lancashire	704	146	1280	108	11.80
R. C. Robertson, Glasgow, Somerset	1075	302	2174	148	14.68
G. Garry, Leicestershire	985	302	2174	148	14.68
Ass. Waddington, Yorkshire	484	116	1185	65	18.23
S. J. Stables, Nottinghamshire	740	190	1272	101	12.64
C. H. Parker, Gloucestershire	1420	520	2297	183	12.53
Samuel Cadman, Derbyshire	1008	307	1830	101	18.11
P. E. Woolley, Kent	893	245	1790	115	15.56
G. O. Allen, Middlesex	437	85	1387	88	15.64
G. John, West Indies	381	85	1387	88	15.64
A. S. Kennedy, Hampshire	1275	270	2061	171	12.05
George Cox, Sussex	995	226	2061	171	12.05
J. H. Hinch, Surrey	583	118	1272	82	15.52
Mercer, Glamorganshire	121	25	623	38	16.39
T. L. Richmond, North	725	121	2408	171	14.07

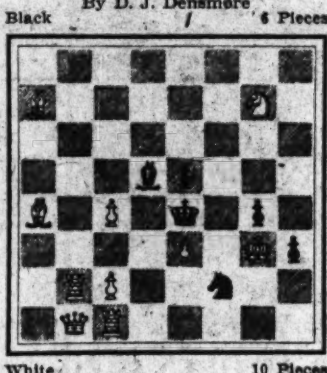
CHESS

By George H. Bell

PROBLEM No. 515
By G. Mott-Smith
Schenectady, New York
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



White to play and mate in two



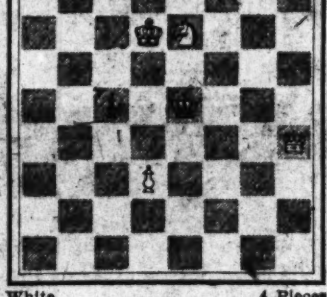
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 512. K-K2 KxQP
No. 514. 1. P-Q4 KxBP
2. P-KB1 B-R3
3. B-R3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Minutiae

The term miniature is generally applied to problems not having more than seven pieces, but they are mostly in more than two-move problems, because in the latter class the length of play is too little to bring out the strategic possibilities of a group of men, so limited in number.

A Two-Move Miniature
By H. WEINICK



White to play and mate in two

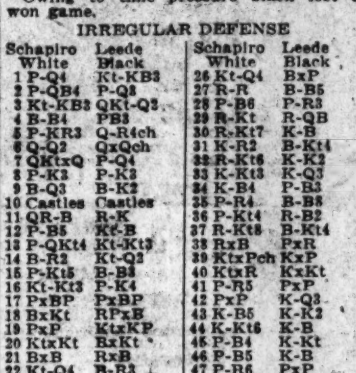
NOTES
The Chess Club International, New York, visited the Manhattan Chess Club and were beaten in the first match of the year by the close score of 3-4-1/2. The scores and two of the games:

Bd. Manhattan C. C. International C. C.
1. O. Tennen. 1. A. B. Hodges. 0
2. A. Schroeder. 1. M. Pimeler. 0
3. O. Frink. 1. J. M. Kashdan. 0

PROBLEM No. 516
By D. J. Denmore



White to play and mate in three



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 512. K-K2 KxQP
No. 514. 1. P-Q4 KxBP
2. P-KB1 B-R3
3. B-R3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
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Newport's Victory
Record Is Broken
London, Eng., Oct. 23
WITH the narrow defeat of the Newport Rugby Football Club at Leicester, Saturday, by 7 points to 1, one of the most remarkable periods of success in the history of the game came to a close. Since April, 1922, the Welshmen had not lost a single game, although engaging in 47 fixtures—truly a wonderful record.

The Leicester team that encompassed their downfall, Saturday, was of exceptional strength. W. W. Wakefield, famous English forward who is likely to captain his country's fifteen this season, led the pack, while the rear divisions included such men as H. L. Price, H. L. V. Day and A. M. Smallwood, all of whom have figured prominently for England in international games.

Leicester, it is interesting to note, adopts an unusual formation of seven forwards in the pack and five three-quarter backs. That their seven should have held Newport's eight, which contained five internationals, is a remarkable testimony to their strength and skill. Now that Newport's run of success is interrupted, the heroism of Scotland, having won every match played during the season of 1921-22.

COLUMBIA MAY NOT SAIL TODAY
Damage Is Slight but Tide and Conditions May Postpone

GLoucester, Mass., Oct. 23.—The schooner Columbia, American challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, was found today to have had her keel slightly splintered by striking a rock just after leaving Gloucester for Nova Scotia yesterday. Capt. Benjamin Pine, her skipper, with a committee of experts, examined the vessel this morning as soon as she had been pulled out upon a marine railway here.

The tide must go down before workmen can start planing down the keel, it was announced; but it is hoped that the Columbia may be floated off at high tide this evening, ready for another start for Canadian waters. A silver of wood about five feet long has been partly severed from the keel.

The schooner Elsie, undergoing repairs on the railway, was hauled off today to make room for the challenger. The Elsie raced in the trophy contest at Halifax two years ago and lost to the Bluenose, the present champion which is now being groomed for her tussle with the Columbia.

W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs of the Port of Boston, received the following telegram today from President Coolidge:

I will be glad to have you communicate my greetings and the best wishes to the participants of the International Fishermen's race at Halifax this month. I have always taken a great interest in these races, and have been much gratified at the public enthusiasm regarding them both in this country and Canada. May the present contest develop the best that there is in the boats and crews, and increase the public estimation of real sportsmanship. (Signed) Calvin Coolidge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22.—Word that the Columbia, American challenger for the International Fishermen's Cup, had struck a rock on the way to Halifax was received today with regret by race enthusiasts. H. R. Silver, chairman of the trustees of the fishermen's trophy, said that if a postponement of the race was asked it would be considered.

Meanwhile in Lunenburg, Bluenose, the champion, was facing difficulty in getting ready in time to race Saturday. Rainy weather has interfered with the work of putting the vessel in shape. The Bluenose will carry 100 tons of ballast this year instead of 110 as last, the opinion having been that she was slightly overweighted last year. The 11-minute lead established by the Columbia over the Henry Ford in the trials has caused some uneasiness, as it was pointed out that the greatest lead which the Bluenose was able to register over the Henry Ford last year was less than 10 minutes.

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[illegible]

A Copy of That "Most Sought For and Most Prized of All Books"

By GEORGE B. UTLEY

Librarian, the Newberry Library, Chicago, former secretary and president of the American Library Association

IN THIS present year, when all the literary world is recalling in one way or another the publication of the First Folio of Shakespeare and when celebrations of some form or other commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of its appearance are being held in many lands and by many peoples the Newberry Library is more than ever proud to be the owner of a copy of that most sought for and most prized of all books. It was bought in 1890 of Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, who in turn obtained it in 1866 of Joseph Lilly, the London bookseller. Back of that its provenance is unknown. This copy has the fly-leaf with Ben Jonson's verse in eulogy of the portrait, the title-page, and the last leaf in facsimile. Otherwise it is in very good condition, lacking none other of the 454 leaves. When Sidney Lee, the eminent Shakespeare scholar, saw the copy in 1903, shortly after issuing his Census of First Folios, he stated that its condition was better than had been led to believe from the description he had received, and consequently moved it up on his scale from No. 117 to No. 92.

Only 14 Perfectly Preserved

Of the nearly two hundred copies extant of the probably 500 originally issued in 1623 only 14 are in what book collectors consider a perfect state of preservation. In the large majority of copies the preliminary leaves and the last leaf are missing, giving silent testimony to the hard but appreciative usage which the book underwent in its early years. Only three or four copies are now in the original binding. It was published at £1, and for several generations was not considered to be worth more. The sum of pecuniary value that this remarkable book has run in perhaps no better illustrated than in the history of the Bodleian copy.

By an agreement entered into in 1610 with Sir Thomas Bodley, the London Stationers Company agreed to present to the Bodleian Library one perfect copy of every book published by a member of the company. Under the terms of this agreement, a copy of the First Folio, in sheets, was delivered to the library shortly after its publication in November, 1623. It was then turned over to the university binder, bound by him and returned to the library, as the records show, chained to the shelves and nearly read to pieces by the next two generations of Oxford students. When the third folio appeared in 1664 this first edition was considered merely a duplicate and consequently sold by the library for a few shillings. All trace of it was lost until about 20 years ago, when it was discovered in the library of a Derbyshire family, identified beyond doubt by its standard Oxford binding, in which other books of the Bodleian, bound about that same time, were still standing. After some negotiation the book was bought back in 1906 by the Bodleian, but instead of being handed for a few shillings it required £8000 to reverse the action of Bodley's librarian of 1664.

On This Basis Fame

Perhaps no book has had a more interesting sale history than this volume, in spite of its wretched typesetting and miserable press work. Yet on this rests the "fair fabric of Shakespeare's fame." In the first 50 years after publication, it is known to have been sold by booksellers at less than the pound at which it was published. The first recorded auction sale is of 1687, but the price is unknown. The earliest priced record of an auction sale is of 1756, when a copy was sold for three guineas. This copy is now in the John Rylands Library at Manchester. About 1760, David Garrick, the actor, purchased a copy for £1 16s. In 1790, London was thrilled when the Duke of Roxburgh paid £23 for a copy. In 1854 the American collector had appeared and paid £153 for a fair-conditioned specimen. The perfect copy in the British Museum—No. 1 in Sidney Lee's Census—was apparently sold for 13 guineas in 1792, and again for £121 16s. in 1818. It came into the possession of the British Nation in 1846 as a bequest from the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. Prices realized advanced rapidly toward the close of the nineteenth century, the Brayton Ives copy selling in New York in 1891 for \$4200, and a copy being purchased in June, 1899, by J. Pierpont Morgan for more than £1000, and one a few weeks later at Christie's fetching the then record price of £2100. On May 16, 1922, a copy formerly owned by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and pronounced by Lee to be the finest copy in private hands, was sold at Sotheby's to Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia for £3600, or approximately \$46,000.

Typical of Tendency

The crossing of this superb copy to America is typical of the tendency in recent years. "In 1906," writes Gertrude M. Ridgeway, in *The Outlook* of June 13 of this year, "112 copies were in the United Kingdom, 52 in America, three in British colonies and three on the Continent. At that time 82 of those in England were in private hands. Today the proportion is reversed. One American collector has the unique distinction of possessing 35 copies, although only two of them are immaculate." It might seem that such an accumulation would be more than one man's share, yet the first folio, like many other books printed at that period, appears in all sorts of variations of completeness and page-arrangement, so that any collector to have all the varieties must acquire many specimens. Only about 30 copies are what Sir Sidney Lee considers "safe" for Shakespeare's England. This, in other words, is the number of copies in English public libraries, the others in England being in private hands, and consequently, subject to the lure of the dollar. The first folio is literally "going west."

Among other public institutions in America owning copies, besides the Newberry Library, are the Boston Public Library, the New York Public Library (four copies, two from the

collections of James Lenox, one from the Astor collection and one from the Tilden collection), the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, the Library of Congress, Harvard University (two copies, the Harry Ekins Widener copy and the Frederick Lockett-Lampson copy), Yale (the Huth copy), Columbia University, and the Henry E. Huntington Library (several copies, including the superb Duke of Devonshire's copy). A copy of the First Folio is reputed, according to Lee's Census, to have been the property, more than 200 years ago, of Cotton Mather, the far-famed minister of seventeenth-century New England. This is probably the "oldest inhabitant" of the new world of this particular genus. When Lee compiled his Census (1902) this copy was the property of Mr. A. Prescott Baker of Boston.

The First Folio text has been reprinted several times. In 1902, the Oxford University Press issued a colotype facsimile (1000 copies) of the Duke of Devonshire's copy, now the property of the Henry E. Huntington Library, with an introduction by Sidney Lee. Accompanying it as a supplement was the Census, recording the principal known facts of some 153 copies, which has been of great value and service to Shakespeare bibliographers and scholars. The publication of this Census was the direct means of unearthing other copies of the First Folio, until, as said above, nearly 200 are now known.

Since the First Folio was recorded in Stationers' Hall on Nov. 8, 1623, there have been some 200 separate editions of Shakespeare's plays, while the number of separate plays issued must be many times that number, to say nothing of the separate issue of the poems. In that first collection nine of the fourteen comedies, five of the ten histories, and six of the twelve

tragedies of the 36 plays brought together were issued for the first time and thus rescued from the peril of oblivion. "Meanwhile," writes that eminent Shakespearean editor, Sir Israel Gollancz, "Shakespeare's myriad-minded genius is becoming more and more widely known throughout the world, and there is hardly a civilized country where at least some play or other has not yet been rendered in native speech."

Berkeley City Fair Thrives Free From Carnival Evils

Berkeley, Cal.

Special Correspondence

THE sectional fair, without the gambling, lotteries, side shows, carnivals, or other attractions which so often accompany such exhibitions to the detriment of the communities in which they are held, has been tried for three years in this city and has proved to be a greater success from all points of view than those fairs still held with such "attractions" in other western cities of approximately the same size—65,000 inhabitants. It is believed that this exhibition is the first of its kind in the history of town, county and state fairs.

Although the management of such fairs in the past has claimed that they could not operate these annual exhibitions without the sale of "concessions" to side shows, carnivals, midway games of chance and other similar attractions, this American city finds its fair steadily increasing, both in number of exhibits and in attendance, until at the 1923 fair, the attendance exceeded by approximately one-third the entire

week in May, 1923. The attendance at the first fair was 32,000; at the second, 65,000, and at the third more than 85,000. There were 85 exhibitors at the first fair, in 1921; there were 135 exhibitors at the second fair, in 1922; and this year 182 exhibitors obtained space, and nearly 50 more would-be exhibitors were disappointed because they arrived late and there was no more space to allot to them.

This is something to think about when a city, which is an educational, and not a manufacturing community, puts on an annual town fair and industrial exhibition with nothing in it but its own products, and yet attracts an attendance of one-third more than its population, and more than doubles the number of exhibitors in three successive fairs. Here is how it is done:

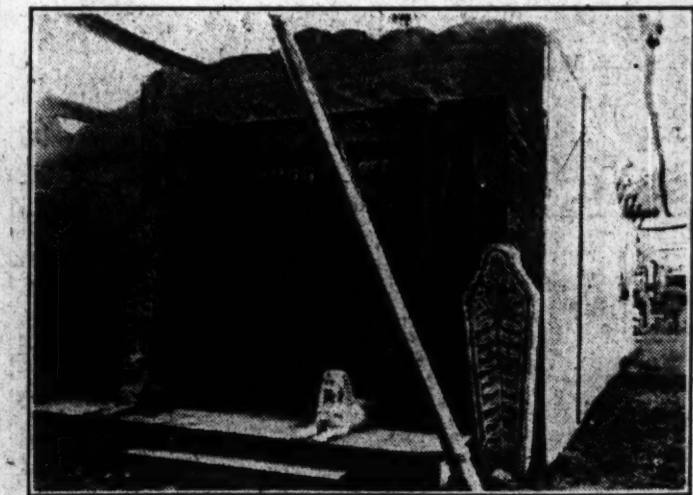
The Berkeley City Fair is conducted by the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, from whose membership a fair committee is chosen. This committee employs a manager; in this case one man, Mr. A. A. Tremp, has served in this capacity for all three fairs. Would-be exhibitors make application

to the exhibitor for his week's display is \$150, although almost all the exhibitors who were in the first and second fairs attempted to obtain from three to five times this much space in this year's fair.

An admission fee of 10 cents by day and 25 cents by night is charged at the gate, and there is an added admission fee of 10 or 15 cents to the children's live stock and pet show, which is housed in another tent, and which has become one of the most valuable features of the fair. The usual admission to similar city fairs is 50 cents for the main gate, with a score of other charges confronting the visitor the moment he enters the grounds. It has been found, however, that the smaller charge brings so much greater attendance that it is more productive than the half-dollar price of admission.

The Chamber of Commerce estimates the cost of the Berkeley City Fair at \$12,000, although probably the increasing demands for space from half a hundred more exhibitors will raise that figure next year. On this basis, however, the fair returns to the Chamber of Commerce, after paying all expenses, a net profit of something more than \$2000, which is used in defraying the expenses of the organization, and thereby reducing the cost of its existence and services to its members.

The exhibits range from shoes to real estate, and, in the majority of cases, the men owning the various industries appear at their exhibits for some time, both in the afternoons and the evenings. There they meet the consumer of their products, the buyer of what they sell, and there they get personal contact, personal knowledge of criticism and praise, of demands and needs. If the 182 exhibitors of the Berkeley City Fair of 1923 were informed that the outside carnival, the side-show, the games of chance and the snake-charmers were to be allowed to enter Berkeley at the time of the



The "King Tut's Tomb" Booth Where Entertainments Were Given Daily by Pupils in the Public Schools, the Only Sort of "Side-show" Allowed

population of the city. Berkeley operates the fair on its own merits, furnishes entertainment from school children and musical associations and clubs. Nothing is permitted inside the fair proper except the exhibits of the civic, educational, commercial and industrial institutions of the city. So great is the improvement shown that only one policeman is required at the fair, although the attendance this year ran to 85,000 and beyond. There was not a single robbery reported, no hoodlums operated around the fair, and children came and went freely throughout the grounds, alone, from the opening in the morning until the closing at 10 o'clock each night. An animal show, in which every child in Berkeley had an opportunity to exhibit his or her pet, took the place of the customary side shows.

This kind of fair attracts an attendance nearly 35 per cent greater than the entire population of the city which gives it; pays a considerable net profit into the treasury of the city's Chamber of Commerce, which sponsors it, and is declared by the manufacturers, business men and educators of the city to be worth more to them than any other form of advertising or publicity they are able to buy throughout the year. They consider more important than this, the fact that the fair brings face to face the producer and the consumer, that it increases the home-town consumption of home-town products.

Berkeley is increasing in permanent population at the rate of about 5000 a year. The first city fair was held in 1921; the third was held the third

for permission to exhibit and for allotment of space to the manager, who refers all these applications to the fair committee, which investigates each applicant. Rejected applications are not made known to the public, and those which are accepted are given the full benefit of the regular Chamber of Commerce publicity service, of the special publicity service for the fair, and of the combined aid of the city newspapers. The space in the exhibition tents is rented to the exhibitors in 10x10 foot units at \$50 a unit for the week of the fair. This is a much lower rate than prevails at most city affairs, yet it has been found to be ample. The average cost

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Driftwood Images, in Which Mrs. G. de Burgzac, French Sculptor, Has Completed Forms She Discerned in Lines the Waves Had Worn

from the main tent, but connected with it by a canvas passage-way, is devoted exclusively to the work of the public schools. There is shown all the work from the clay modeling of the kindergarten to the complete machine-shop equipment made by the highest grades in vocational training. In the center of this tent is erected an inclosure in which, afternoon and evening, pupils from the high and grammar schools provide entertainment. Incidentally, there is a large platform in the main tent in which the pupils of the schools put on pageants, add where programs are given by glee clubs, singing societies, musical organizations, and individuals. But in the little theater in the school tent were presented complete programs from 2:30 in the afternoon to 9:30 at night, every day of this year's fair.

These programs included songs and plays in Latin, French, Spanish, and English; pageants by groups of students, folk-dances in costume, music by the instrumental and vocal clubs of the various schools, and, at least once each day, a motion picture loaned by the extension department of the University of California. The programs presented were made up of numbers used regularly in the school work, so that nothing was especially prepared for this week of entertainment.

Outside the main fair, which was held in a tent 100x365 feet because there is no auditorium in Berkeley large enough to house such an exhibit, a Ferris wheel, a merry-go-round, and an airplane swing were set up for the children, for whose amusement also was permitted a pony. These constituted the sole "outside attractions" of what is probably one of the most successful city fairs in the United States, one which has learned that it pays to eliminate the carnival and the sideshow for good and all.

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Driftwood Carved by a Mighty Sculptor

Old Ocean Shapes Human Figures in Animated Line

MRS. G. DE BURGZAC, a French sculptor, has discovered personality in bits of driftwood carved by the ocean. By the use of wax, which under her fingers becomes face, hands, or feet, she completes and animates the figures she discerns in the pieces of wood. The ocean could not find a better interpreter of its intentions, for in all her work she keeps the original lines which the waves have worn.

Through this collaboration with the sea unexpected and interesting results are achieved. Here is an old woman bent with a load of fagots, a grotesque Chinese figure, a gypsy glancing through her half-drawn veil. There are a series of romantic silhouettes: a woman on a rock, with wind-blown garments; another smelling a rose; sprightly dancers, Sarah Bernhardt in a tragic role.

The sculptured Carabosse, ugly crone of French children's stories, was made from a piece of wood shaped like a harp, with the grain hinting at the folds of a great cloak and a hood from which peeped a face. The addition of a staff for the outspread arm, and a touch to the features made a realistic work which in its grotesqueness and vividness could hardly have been bettered.

It is not so much the features of these statuettes which are remarkable as the line, which is animated to a degree seldom seen even in fine sculpture. Some of the bits of wood give an almost uncanny impression of life and movement with their clever disposal of robes and the emergence of human limbs and features. Comparison of these figures with the Tanagra figurines hardly seems inept.

Mrs. de Burgzac does not confine herself to simple shapes. Some of the pieces have three figures. Often her work shows humor in the best comic note, and real imaginative power. Not infrequently it has beauty, and occasionally a quality which might almost be described as sublimity. There are burdened peasants that might have come out of a picture by Millet, and other figures which might have been conceived by Molière, or have stepped out of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Still others evoke memories of the Russian ballet.

Indeed, to look at a collection of these driftwood statuettes is to be irresistibly reminded of a whole range of literature and art. The present French had for these fancies of the sea has much to commend it.

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London in Shakespeare's Day

IT IS hard for us to realize what a little city London was when Shakespeare lived there. Sir Walter Besant, basing his estimate upon the number of troops provided by the city when the Queen mustered her people to repel the Armada, calculates that the population was about one hundred thousand, increasing by 1600 to one hundred and thirty thousand. But the difference between one hundred thousand and ten millions is not more striking than the difference in area. London was still a walled town, with only a meager scattering of houses beyond the walls, except toward the west, where it was beginning to merge with the town of Westminster. The London proper, within the walls, coincided roughly with the business section now known as "The City," and the latter measures six hundred and seventy-three acres, or a little more than a square mile. Compare this with the area of Greater London, which is about seven hundred square miles, or twenty-six and a half miles square, and the thinness of Elizabethan London will be still more evident.

In that day the city lay entirely north of the Thames, the southern shore being outside the jurisdiction of the corporation. The wall, which began on the east with the Tower, ran first north, then east, and then south, making its second turn just beyond St. Paul's Cathedral, its course being marked today by the names Aldgate, Bishopgate, Moorgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, and Ludgate, and Blackfriars, or Bridewell, on the river. To trace this line on a modern map is most illuminating.

Nor was all the small space within the walls thickly settled, for one of the pleasantest features of Elizabethan London was its gardens. The finest of these were in the northwest section, but almost every private house had its inclosure of flowers and fruit trees; and foreigners, visiting the city, never failed to mention the gardens of the nobles, the guild companies, and the monasteries with admiration. Many of the curious alleys, paved courts, and back passages in the modern city owe their puzzling topography to the fact that they follow the forms of the gardens of Tudor householders. It is no wonder that the Elizabethan plays team with references to flowers and fruits.

If a Londoner lived in the heart of the city, say near Bow Church, famous for its bells, he could, by walking a little more than a mile in any direction reach every place of interest, except Westminster, and that was in those days a separate town, lying far out beyond Charing Cross and the south bend of the Thames. His life would

be spent largely in the area between the Tower, or London Bridge, a little way to the west, and St. Paul's, except when he went for a picnic to St. Giles in the Fields, or other country hamlet, or sightseeing at Westminster, or Windsor, or for archery practice in Smithfield or Finsbury Fields, or to the theater across the river on Bankside. Farther than this, few ventured, and thus far never at night, unless urgent business called them, in which event they went well armed. If they wished to cross the river, they had either to take the river stairs, where they could procure a boat; and, since the theaters opened early in the afternoon, they must have started in the morning, taking their luncheon with them.

It may have been the smallness and the rural atmosphere of the little city that made the Elizabethan citizens so different from their modern descendants. No doubt there were many staid and solid burghers among them, but in general they have been described as more like the Italians of our day than like Anglo-Saxons. They seem to have felt more at home in the streets than indoors; they were, like the Italians, passionately fond of music and thought nothing of strutting a lute and singing on the sidewalk; they bought most of their household supplies at booths or from street vendors, whose cries are so constantly quoted in the literature of the time; and, next to the theater, their chief relaxation was the ancient and noble sport of archery. They had, moreover, a childlike love of finery, and expressed, not only their class distinctions, but their personal idiosyncrasies with a freedom that is almost beyond modern conception. In dress the men more than vied with the women, both in their colors and in the extravagance of their fashions.

One writer says that "never were men more affected, and so splendid in their dress, as in the sixteenth century. They wore earrings; they wore costly brooches in their hats; the great nobles wore strings of pearls; they had thumbrings; they carried jeweled daggers; they had a favorite lock of hair, which they curled and treated tenderly, tying a rose to it or a bunch of ribbons; they wore their hair and beards in fantastic ways." The streets on a holiday were riotous with color—the gorgeous doublets of the Trained Bands and liveries of the men servants; the furrowed gowns and satin sleeves of the aldermen; the chocolate-colored cloaks of the plain citizens; and the leather suits of the craftsmen; all only formed a background for the literally priceless costumes of the nobles and gentry and the glittering trappings of state carriages.

And yet in other respects their tastes were pleasantly simple. They loved above all to congregate in such places as St. Paul's Walk, or Cheapside, or at the archery butts, and spend the day in gossiping talk or in archery contests; and they were ready at any moment to run to see a procession or a new play. They received their news by word of mouth, even news of such capital importance as the defeat of the Armada being first announced in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross by the Dean of St. Paul's. One can hardly blame them, then, if they were, as their satirists said, inveterate gossips.

Finsbury Fields, just without the walls on the northeast, St. Paul's, London Bridge, and the theater district across the river in Southwark, were the places of chief resort. St. Paul's was the center of the book trade; London Bridge, covered with handsome edifices, attracted crowds both on its own account, for Londoners were very proud of it, and as the chief thoroughfare; the theaters on Bankside made possible the greatest dramatic period in literature; and Finsbury Fields, because of the law requiring all citizens to be expert with the long bow, early took on the appearance of an immense fair, to which thousands resorted just as Londoners resort today to the parks and the suburbs on Bank Holiday. A tiny little city, as cities go nowadays, and yet what a part it played in history and in literature. One must go back to ancient Athens for a parallel.

R. M. G.

Twilight on the Prairie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Below the western horizon, After the red fires of sunset have faded, The velvet flower of twilight slowly unfolds its petals

Through a jeweled disk of cowbells; Rich and somber and dew-powdered. Florence S. Mathias.

Daybreak in the Catskills

The clock on the mantel strikes four. The only other sound is a momentary gnawing of wood by a field mouse somewhere on the roof. A delicate streak of lavender bespeaks the day, and the clock ticks on.

Again the hour strikes, and the narrow strip of lavender has widened. The deep blue of the night clouds has turned to soft gray, outlining a low ridge of mountains on the opposite side of the valley. The rich liquid note of a thrush rings through the stillness, then pauses, and all is quiet save the ticking of the clock. As the light increases, the sweet song of the thrush continues, interrupted only by an emphatic "Whip-poor-will," repeated rapidly, and again there is silence.

In the distance, a crow calls his flock to early matins. Somewhere in a near-by pine tree a red squirrel burrs and a chipmunk chips. Down in the meadow, far, far below, the tinkling of a cowbell announces the awakening of farm life. A gentle breeze rustles the foliage of some young oaks near the window, while the full melody of the thrush welcomes the rising sun.



On the Arno. From the Painting by Baccio M. Bacci

AMONG the young Italian painters, who are quickly making a name for themselves, one of the most noticeable is Baccio M. Bacci. Born in Florence, of a family of artists, he has studied at Munich, Paris and also at the Florentine Academy of Arts.

His first exhibition, in 1919, was held in the rooms of one of the largest and best known of the Florentine palaces belonging to Marchese Gondi. Since then his works have been shown at many exhibitions, and have become more appreciated as they get better known. Bacci now works in a studio built on the hill of Fiesole, overlooking the wonderful city of his birth and the Arno which, like a strip of silver, winds its way across the hill-enclosed plain.

In his art Bacci aims at surmounting the realistic tendencies which have characterized impressionism and with it all modern painting. His pictures are usually large in size. They are conceived with a great respect for the traditional laws of composition, and are distinguished by their vigorous brushwork. No concession is made in them to the general taste of the public, yet by their skillful drawing, by their severe color, and perhaps, chiefly, by their nobility of feeling, they succeed in attracting and impressing. One feels that here is not the usual clever young man, fond of technical bravuras, but one endowed with a serious purpose, and his success rests principally on this. The fundamental humanity of Bacci's emotion is seen in the range of the subjects to which he has turned whilst at the same time growing ever more conscious of his power. His subjects are often taken from the Bible, but he gives the parables an actual meaning and, consequently, a modern setting. His painting of one of the parables attracted much notice at the Turin exhibition in 1923. And many of his other works confirm the qualities that we have noticed, showing that they are not merely a fortuitous result, but the outcome of patient study.

Though he is still young, the paintings of Bacci are beginning to find their way into many collections. We may mention amongst others that of the King of Italy, the Gallery of Modern Art in Florence, Walker at Rotterdam, Schleuff at Geneva, and Städelin at Zürich.

Totems

With tools rough-wrought the untaught scribe Carved deep the glory of his tribe— Amazing monsters—grotesque, stiff, With curious, quaint hieroglyph. Brave in barbaric dyes, his scroll— So left the scribe his totem-pole.

The mountain's twisted ribs of rock Laid bare, proclaim the earthquake shock.

And how it was through turmoil great Exalted to its high estate; An upturned fossil on the plain Reverts to Dinosaurian reign. Another shows his prowess gone— The advent of the Mastodon; The lopside, fit is eloquent. Of battling winters nobly spent; The shell upon the mountain side Betrays an ancient ocean's tide; These are the totems, cryptic, terse, We find in nature's universe. —Anthony Euwer, in "By Scarlet Torch and Blade."

La Permanence

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DES épreuves semblables à celle par laquelle le Japon a récemment passé ne peuvent manquer de soulever, chez les penseurs, certaines questions qui demandent une réponse catégorique. Par exemple: Dieu a-t-il connaissance des désastres? S'il en est ainsi, pourquoi n'empêche-t-il pas qu'ils aient lieu, puis-je le dire, tout-puissant, omnipotent? S'il n'a pas connaissance de ces événements, comment peut-il être omniscient? S'il est omniscient et omniscient, comment de tels événements peuvent-ils se produire sans sa sanction? Ce sont là de bons exemples des questions qui surgissent à propos de toute grande calamité; et il semble tout à fait logique qu'elles surgissent, lorsque les hommes voient disparaître, pour ainsi dire, en un clin d'œil, au milieu d'un immense cataclysme, les concomitants de l'existence matérielle. On peut dire que les réponses habituelles ne satisfont pas; aussi fait-on de grands efforts pour trouver un terrain logique sur lequel on puisse se reposer en toute sécurité, dans l'assurance que ses fondements ne seront pas ébranlés, sapés par quelque inondation ou détruits par le feu.

La Science Chrétienne répond à ces questions logiquement, conclusivement et d'une manière compréhensible pour les laïques. Puisque Dieu n'a pas d'Entendement divin, possède la conscience infinie, il ne sait rien; et, par conséquent, il n'a connaissance de ce qui a trait aux idées spirituelles; par conséquent, Dieu n'a aucune connaissance du mal. A l'appui de cette affirmation, nous avons les paroles suivantes du prophète Habacuc: "Tu as les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal, et tu ne peux pas regarder l'iniquité." Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, expose le cas avec une clarté parfaite. A la page 334 de "Science et Santé" avec la Clef des Ecritures, elle dit: "L'Esprit étant Dieu, il n'y a qu'un Esprit, car il ne peut y avoir qu'un infini, et partant un Dieu; puis, elle ajoute à la page suivante: "Il n'y a pas de mal dans l'Esprit, parce que Dieu est Esprit." Il s'ensuit donc, puisque Dieu a tout créé comme Lui-même, qu'il n'y a point de création matérielle d'où il puisse avoir connaissance.

Comment? dira-t-on peut-être. N'y a-t-il aucune réalité dans l'univers matériel? La Science Chrétienne répond à cette question d'une manière formelle et négative. A la page 468 de Science et Santé, dans ce paragraphe bien connu nommé "l'exposé scientifique de l'être", Mrs. Eddy dit: "Il n'y a ni vie, ni vérité, ni intelligence, ni substance dans la matière. Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Voilà donc le fondement sur lequel est bâti tout l'édifice de la Science Chrétienne; et cet exposé fournit une réponse complète, la seule réponse,

peut-on dire, aux questions soulevées au début de cette discussion.

En conséquence, il est évident qu'un univers matériel en dehors du domaine de la conscience infinie de Dieu est une impossibilité, et toute la prétention d'un monde matériel, sujet au désastre en raison de tremblement de terre, de feu et d'inondation, est dissipée. Puisque "tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie," il n'y a point de réalité en dehors de l'Entendement et de son expression—les idées parfaites qui constituent l'univers de Dieu. En outre, ces idées sont gouvernées par Dieu et se meuvent dans le domaine spirituel, suivant un ordre parfait. Rien ne se déroule dans l'univers matériel, et ce n'est en harmonie avec la volonté divine et en tant qu'expression du dessein divin. Ceci exclut donc la possibilité que Dieu soit responsable de pareils désastres ou qu'il en ait connaissance en tant qu'événements. Elle avait raison: ce n'est pas dans le tremblement de terre, ni dans l'ouragan, ni dans le feu, que Dieu lui adresse la parole, mais dans le "subtil murmure."

Que Dieu est le seul pouvoir, le tout-puissant, et que, néanmoins, il ne se manifeste pas par les prétendues forces de la nature, semble être une anomalie; il s'ensuit cependant que le pouvoir infini, qui est un attribut de Dieu, du Dieu entièrement bon, ne peut être un instrument de destruction. De même que le prétendu univers matériel est la contrepartie de la vraie création spirituelle, de même le sens matériel de pouvoir est la contrepartie du vrai pouvoir qui est inhérent à Dieu et que Dieu n'exerce que pour l'avancement du bien. On voit donc que ces événements, appelés désastres, ne font pas partie de l'expérience des enfants de Dieu, mais sont les événements hypothétiques d'un état supposé, qui n'a aucune place dans la réalité. Ceci met clairement tout le problème des événements préjudiciables, qu'ils soient apparemment grands ou petits, en dehors de la sphère du royaume de Dieu et les place dans le royaume de l'irréalité, de l'hypothétique.

On ne peut pas nier que l'humanité semble souffrir; et l'on ne répond pas au besoin de secours et de délivrance par l'assertion: Cela n'est jamais arrivé. Aussi longtemps que la croyance à l'existence humaine, avec ses expériences diverses, semblera persister, aussi longtemps il sera nécessaire d'exercer les qualités humanitaires que Christ Jésus a fait ressortir dans la parabole du bon Samaritain. Et la joie de venir au secours de ceux qui sont dans la détresse n'est pas amoindrie par la compréhension que les enfants de Dieu ne manquent jamais de rien, et que Ses bienfaits infinis répondent à leurs besoins. L'homme spirituel, par lui-même, n'a jamais été en dehors de l'amour et de la miséricorde qui sont divins.

Permanency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPERIENCES like that which has recently befallen Japan cannot fail to raise certain questions with the thoughtful which demand definite answers. For instance: Does God know of disasters? If so, why does He not prevent their occurrence, since He is all-powerful, omnipotent? If He does not know of these happenings, how then can He be omniscient? If He is omnipresent and all-intelligent, how can such happenings transpire without His sanction? These are fair examples of the questions which arise in connection with any great calamity; and it seems altogether logical that they should arise, when men behold the concomitants of material existence disappear in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, amid a stupendous cataclysm. The customary answers, it may be said, do not satisfy; and the quest is keen to find some logical ground upon which one may rest secure in the assurance that his foundations will not be shaken down, undermined by flood, or destroyed by fire.

Christian Science answers these questions logically, conclusively, and in a manner that is comprehensible to the layman. Since God as divine Mind possesses infinite consciousness, He knows all; and since He is spiritual, He knows only that which pertains to spiritual ideas; and, accordingly, God has no knowledge of evil. In support of this are the words of the prophet Habakkuk: "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states the case with perfect clarity. On page 234 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says, "Spirit being God, there is but one Spirit, for there can be but one infinite and therefore one God"; and she adds, on the following page, "There is no evil in Spirit, because God is Spirit." It follows, then, since God created all like Himself, that there is no material creation of which He can be cognizant.

What, one may ask, is there no reality in the material universe? Christian Science answers this emphatically in the negative. On page 468 of Science and Health, in that familiar paragraph termed the "scientific statement of being," Mrs. Eddy states: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Here, then, is the foundation upon which is built the whole structure of Christian Science; and it

furnishes a complete answer, the only answer, it may be said, to the questions raised at the beginning of this discussion.

Accordingly, it is seen that a material universe without the realm of God's infinite consciousness is an impossibility, and the whole claim of a matter-world, subject to disaster through earthquake, fire, and flood is dissipated. Since "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," there is no reality outside Mind and its expression—the perfect ideas which constitute God's universe. Moreover, these ideas are governed by God, and they move in the spiritual realm in perfect order; and nothing unfolds in the spiritual universe except in accord with divine will and as expressive of divine purpose. Thus is precluded the possibility of God's responsibility for such disasters, or of His knowledge of their occurrence. Elijah was right; not in the earthquake, or the hurricane, or the fire, but in the "still small voice," did God speak.

That God is the only power, the all-powerful, and yet is not manifest in the so-called forces of nature, may seem an anomaly; yet it follows that infinite power, which is an attribute of God, who is all good, could not be the instrument of destruction. As the so-called material universe is the counterfeit of the true spiritual creation, so the material sense of power is the counterfeit of the true power which inheres in God and is exercised by Him only in the promotion of good. It appears, then, that these events called disasters are not the experience of God's children, but are the hypothetical happenings of a supposititious condition which has no place in reality. This, obviously, puts the whole problem of untoward events, whether apparently large or small, outside the pale of God's kingdom and places them in the realm of unreality, the hypothetical.

It is not to be denied that humanity seems to suffer; and the necessity for succor and rescue is not answered by the assertion, It never happened. So long as the belief in human existence with its varied experiences seems to persist, so long will there remain the necessity for the exercise of the humanitarian qualities set forth by Christ Jesus in the parable of the good Samaritan. And the joy of ministering to the needy is not lessened by the understanding that God's children never lack; that His infinite blessings meet their every need. The spiritual, perfect man was never apart from the love and mercy which are divine.

Home Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

October in New England,
And 't was there to see
The banners of the goldenrod,
The flame of the maple tree!

October in my own land, . . .
I know what glory fills
The mountains of New Hampshire
And Massachusetts hills.

I know what hues of opal
Rhode Island breezes fan,
And how Connecticut puts on
Colors of Hindustan.

Vermont, in robes of splendor,
Sings with the woods of Maine
Alternate halcyons
Of gold and crimson stain.

The armies of the asters,
"Faint" hues in blue and gray,
Invade the hills of Maine—and I
Three thousand miles away!

I shall take down my calendar
And mark the rounded year
Blot out one name—October.
The loveliest and most dear.

That I may not remember
While she is marching by,
The splendor of her passing,
The magic of her cry.

Odell Shepard.

Bach's Favorite Instrument

"Now let me show you the most perfect of all keyed instruments," and Mr. Dolmetsch takes you over to the clavichord he has made in his own workshop, a gem of craftsmanship. As he plays, it displays its marvelous subtleties of tone, you understand why it was Bach's favorite instrument, and register a vow to possess one yourself some day. The smallest, and the sweetest toned instrument that exists, it puts you out of conceit with the piano forever.

Mr. Dolmetsch, to whom it is clearly a favorite child, will not even allow that its small tone makes it unsuitable for modern concert performances. He has played to two thousand people, and its tone, he asserts, has carried perfectly. True, it is too tender an instrument ever to play concerted music, or even to accompany the human voice. "Is it surprising," he asks, "that this divinely shy instrument has been unable to play a noisy and bustling age to compete with the modern piano, which in mere strength can nearly equal an orchestra?"

There is no piano in Mr. Dolmetsch's house. He does not disguise his bad opinion of it. He complains that its tone is thick and woolly; that it is inefficiently damped, owing to the thickness of its strings, and that the emphasis given by the blow of the hammers to the beginning of each note monopolizes the attention of the hearer, and makes it difficult to follow the individual parts. If the old composers, he explains, did not write for it, it was not because, as we are generally told, they did not know of its existence. He will tell you how he has himself examined an early pianoforte dated 1610. The simple fact was that the harpsichord and the clavichord were preferred.—H. W. Wortham, in the Morning Post (London).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1923

EDITORIALS

The Crime of Indifference

MADE, by the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the Republic, the shapers and directors of their own destiny, the American people, endowed with the inalienable powers granted only to those of a democracy, are too much inclined to stand aside and permit themselves to be influenced, if not actually governed, by an assertive and unwisely controlled minority. It has been the confident assertion of the smug and complacent that no great calamity could ever overtake their established institutions because of the latent or reserve strength represented by conservative voters who heretofore have been regarded somewhat as "minute men," ready to respond in defense of the country in the hour of need.

But the fact is that these reserve voters do not respond. Their absence from the polls was never more marked than in the 1922 elections, where in many of the states the issue was clearly defined and where the failure to express the wishes of the majority resulted in the election of lawmakers unacceptable to the conservative voters who failed to express their choice until the harm had been done. This indifference resulted, in Massachusetts, in the defeat of the proposed state law, enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, committing the Commonwealth to concurrent action in enforcing the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. This enactment, under the provisions of the referendum, was submitted to the electors of the State for ratification or rejection. At the time of the election in 1922 there were 1,279,108 registered voters in Massachusetts, which number probably does not represent all those who are entitled to a vote but are not registered. It is an interesting commentary upon the boasted availability of the "minute men" in times of absolute need that the total vote cast for and against the proposed enactment was 743,598, or about 58 per cent of the total vote registered, and no doubt a much lower percentage of the total number actually entitled to register and vote.

In many of the states of the American Union at the last election there were chosen for senators and representatives in Congress, as well as for legislative offices within the states, the candidates of the radical elements, ever self-assertive and active in politics. It is important to remember that the radical advocates are always active and aggressive, and that their followers go to the polls whenever the opportunity is presented. They are electing the lawmakers and dictating the legislative policies of Congress and of the legislatures of many of the states. They are seeking more and more insistently to gain control of the school boards in the cities, thus making their first move to "reform" the educational system by substituting their own doctrinal theories. They are seeking, through the control of legislative bodies, to gain sufficient power to dictate the methods of state-controlled colleges and universities by displacing presidents, professors and instructors who are regarded as confirmed conservatives.

The flood of proposed measures which awaits the opening of the forthcoming session of Congress is indicative of the purpose of those senators and representatives who quite reasonably claim to have received their warrant of authority from their constituents. It is a reasonable forecast that the efforts heretofore made to enact special or class legislation will be exceeded in the next Congress. And who is responsible? The industrious radical cannot be blamed. Whatever his convictions, however much one may be inclined to disagree with his viewpoint, he has shown the courage and the willingness to vote as he thinks, the sincerity to back his judgment at the polls. And he has a right to demand that those whom he has helped to positions of power fulfill their obligations to him. It is thus that the thing we call democracy is expressive.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be presumed that a nation governed by a minority of its normal voting strength can be safely or properly governed. Interesting computations show, for instance, that in North Dakota, at the last general election, the highest percentage of the registered vote recorded in any state went to the polls. In electing a United States Senator, 67 per cent of the total registered vote participated. That was a good showing as far as numbers are concerned. Former Governor Frazier, once recalled from the executive office by a vote of the people, was chosen Senator. And yet he was elected by 35 per cent of the State's registered voters. In Iowa, to the consternation of conservative business men, Smith W. Brookhart defeated the "regular" Republican in the primary and the Democratic candidate in the general election. But it appears that 55 per cent of the registered voters of Iowa did not go to the polls at all. Yet Senator Brookhart will represent that sovereign State in the United States Senate, as he has a right to do, simply because of the indifference of those who, had they expressed their preference, would have defeated him overwhelmingly. Senator Brookhart's warrant of authority comes from but 29 per cent of the registered voters of Iowa.

Parallel cases appear in almost every state in which a radical was successful, and in many in which there was no notable overturning of existing political conditions. It took only 28 per cent of Wisconsin's registered vote to re-elect La Follette. The 30 per cent of the voters in Michigan joined in the senatorial election, and the successful candidate, a Democrat, the first to be elected from that State in many years, received his commission by grace of 16 per cent of the State's registered vote. Senator Wheeler of Montana polled only 30 per cent of his State's vote, and Howell of Nebraska, classed as a radical, had but 32 per cent. In the State of Washington, Senator Poinsett, a progressive man, with the advantage of two terms in the Senate and the close friendship of the President, went down in defeat before a radical Democrat. The victorious candidate polled 17 per cent

of the State's registered vote. Facts such as these raise the question as to whether a people that gives so little attention to the duties of democracy is entirely fit to enjoy the powers and privileges of democracy. And when we note that the normal election returns in the United States show a vote of about 49 per cent of the actual voting strength, while in England about 80 per cent go to the polls, and in Germany 90 per cent of the vote is ordinarily forthcoming, the necessity for reaching a solution to the question as to what is wrong with American citizenship becomes imperative.

WITHIN a comparatively recent period a new word, "Nordic," has been invented and its use has spread rapidly. Used originally only by those who devised it, anthropologists and ethnologists, it has crept into a growing literature in books and magazines, and from there into newspaper articles and popular lectures. It is now in a fair way to becoming adopted in general speech. In origin and in use by experts, at the beginning it referred to physical and spiritual characteristics that were supposed to be confined to certain northern races of men. Skulls were "Nordic." Bones in length and shape were "Nordic." Certain evidences of bodily strength and endurance were "Nordic." An ability to dominate and control other races and peoples was declared to be "Nordic." Gradually the literature that has grown about the word has assumed the character of a propaganda, the object of which is the exaltation and glorification of a vaguely defined "Nordic" race.

The study of origins and characteristics of races and the classification of their good and bad points is of undoubted value. Knowledge thus gained, if applied to the elimination of inferior qualities and the development of valuable traits, helps greatly in the advancement of a particular kind of men and of all kinds. But the quest of this knowledge, and the use of it after it is acquired, may easily lead in another and less fortunate direction. Much of the "Nordic" literature of the day shows this objectionable tendency. It is devoted too largely to sheer laudation of all that is supposed to be "Nordic." Weaknesses or wrong traits of the race, or races, included in the term, are glossed over or never mentioned. Only the fine and strong characteristics attributed to the northern folk are discovered and emphasized. Not a few of the best qualities that inhere in all peoples and are displayed conspicuously by individuals among them are seized upon as if they were distinctly "Nordic" and scarcely existed in other races.

The danger of all this is twofold. First, it develops and fosters self-admiration and conceit on the part of the constantly lauded race, with accompanying disdain of other races; and, secondly, it leads the complacent "Nordic" to a notion, which becomes an obsessing belief, that he is by nature superior to all others, that his is a "chosen" race, with rights beyond those possessed by others, and with a "mission" to control, or lead, or dominate its neighbors on this planet.

The same things happen to a race or a people that gets into this frame of mind as to an individual. It becomes offensive to its associates. It lives in an atmosphere of self-admiration. It ceases to learn and hence stops growing. Weakness takes the place of strength. Attempts at domination, at first and for a time successful, lead to troubles, resentments, resistance, and disastrous wars. The history of every race or people that became convinced that it was "chosen" vividly illustrates this inevitable course of development, florescence, and decay. Rome went through it. Germany is at present driving the bitter draft of it to the dogs.

It would be well for the "Nordics"—whoever they may be—to bear this lesson of history of men and nations in mind and stop their ears to siren voices of glorification and flattery before it is too late. The "Nordics" are great. They have done glorious things in the past. They are capable of still more wonderful achievements in the future. But they should remember that there are others. Without attempting an accurate classification, under the vague term as used in the literature of its exploitation, it is safe to say that the controlling nations involved in the World War were "Nordic." Are they really proud of it all? Do they feel justified in boasting of the course of its settlements? The "Allies" are without doubt chiefly "Nordic." The Turks are anything but that. Yet look at what the outcast, "inferior" Turks have done to their boastful "superiors"!

Isn't it about time to talk and think less about the glory of being "Nordic" and to begin to use a little more common sense?

WITH the assurance that the anthracite coal crisis faced during the last weeks of summer in the United States has been safely passed, and that production under the agreed wage basis will continue until a new emergency arises, the disposition of economists and consumers seems to be to analyze somewhat critically the methods employed to induce a truce. The feeling of gratification over the release from a threatened fuel shortage has been somewhat marred by the conviction that the consumer really got the worst of the bargain. Even those who were quick to commend the prompt efforts of Governor Pinchot in establishing a peace basis between the operators and the miners seem now inclined to question the wisdom of his action in the premises. Whereas they once realized that coal at a high price was better than no coal at any price, there is a growing dissatisfaction because coal was not provided in abundance at a lower price than before the strike.

Of course this dissatisfaction is due in part to what some believe to be the stubborn refusal of the operators and the carriers to absorb the 10 per cent advance in

wages granted to the miners, estimated to represent approximately \$35,000,000 a year, which must be added to the cost of coal at the mines. It is claimed by the operators that they cannot be expected to absorb even a considerable part of this sum. This view is in direct opposition to that popularly held and insistently urged. Quite convincing briefs are made in support of both contentions. In a statement made recently by Samuel D. Warriner, chief spokesman for the anthracite operators, it was made to appear that whereas the cost of producing 70,000,000 tons of coal in 1913 was \$113,000,000, the cost under the Pinchot agreement would be \$225,000,000. Since 1913 there have been frequent advances in the wage scale. The 10 per cent recently added serves to bring the estimated total cost up to the figure named.

It is not to be wondered at, considering this tremendous advance in production costs, that the operators hesitated before acceding to the Pinchot proposal, even though it was much more liberal to them than the demands of the miners, made as the basis of the strike order. They realize, quite naturally, that with every dollar added to the selling price of coal they are limiting the consumption of that commodity. They admit that the present high price is economically unsound, and that the tendency unavoidably will be to lessen, rather than increase, their gross profits.

The price undoubtedly is economically unsound. No one realizes this more fully than the consumer, who is compelled, until relief is obtained, to pay the added cost. He does not desire to deny to the miner the equal privileges enjoyed by wage earners in other occupations, but he ponders the fact that the average miner's wage is now \$2400 a year, while in the country at large only 8 per cent of the 25,000,000 families receive an equal or higher wage.

DECLINING prices of petroleum, following the marked increase in the yield of the California oil fields, have prompted a movement among the principal oil companies looking to the stabilization of production, either through some form of state or national regulation, or co-operative action by the producers. The American Petroleum Institute has appointed a special committee, representing various regions of the United States, to consider a plan to place the future drilling of oil wells under a unit system, with public control of issuing drilling permits. The institute is not committed to any specific proposals for limiting or regulating production, but recognizes the desirability of a practical method for avoiding the loss due to the drilling of so many wells by different owners on adjacent properties, and the heavy costs of building storage tanks, loss by evaporation, fires, and other expenses connected with storage of the product. This is not merely a problem for oil producers, since these additional costs must as a rule be added to the selling price of petroleum products, and therefore are paid by the consuming public.

Whether the several state legislatures, or the national Congress, have power to control drilling on private property, is a question as to which there is grave doubt. The State of California requires that a permit be obtained before drilling a well is started, but the conditions under which this permit is granted are so liberal that they are easily complied with. An effort to prohibit drilling, except where deemed necessary by some state or national authority, would promptly result in an appeal to the courts, which would be called upon to decide whether or not an owner of land might not do as he wished with his property.

The suggestion that the owners of oil lands be permitted to combine for the purpose of regulating production would appear to be equally impracticable. The owner of a tract adjacent to producing wells is not likely to agree to refrain from drilling, when he knows that there is a probability of his land being drained dry by the neighboring wells. And the increasing use of oil for fuel, both for steamships and for house-heating purposes, will probably take care of the surplus long before the public could be educated to the point of favoring restrictive legislation.

Editorial Notes

IT is scarcely credible that such a move as the systematic vaccination of the entire population of the Philippine Islands should have been undertaken by the Philippine Board of Health. Yet this is the case, and some almost unbelievable figures are presented in connection with the work. For example, there are ten parties operating in various provinces at present, and the average daily vaccinations of each party number nearly 400. It is estimated that it will take seven years before the task is completed, and that it will cost more than \$66,000 annually. As seven years is the outside limit of immunity even supposed to be conferred by vaccination, presumably there has been started a sort of continuous circle, which should prove very profitable to certain interests involved.

By no means the least notable of the recent discoveries of ancient maps is a hitherto unknown Italian world map, dated 1506, a unique copy of which has been secured by purchase for the British Museum. This map, so far as is known, is the first printed map in which the discoveries of Columbus and his contemporaries are set down. In several of the main outlines there is to be found a remarkable general accuracy, which points to the fact that the compiler availed himself of the data supplied by nautical charts. Off the coast of southeast Asia is a legend referring to the achievements of Columbus which shows that his own view that he had reached the extreme shores of Asia was still accepted without question, by some at least, as late as 1506.

On Dublin Quays

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—It is part of Ireland's experience to receive either our blandest patronage and praise or our unmitigated abuse; and half the disputants about Irish character get ammunition for their final volley by arguing the similitude of the French and Irish characters. For better or for worse, for praise or blame, the Irishman becomes a Frenchman. It is curious how this association persists, even in a matter of mere topography, for one's first thought about the Dublin quays is that one has seen them before. Where? Why, in Paris, of course. In some ways the quays, from the Pont St. Michel to the Pont Neuf, might have been taken secretly by night and dropped hurriedly by the Liffey.

You can buy books off the book-carts—though nowadays I think the Dublin book-cart is suffering from a glut of theology and publishers' remainders. You can get every kind of book from the dusty shops on the quays—hundreds of cheap novels, pocket classics, and obscure and undoubtedly controversial histories of Ireland. The last time I was there I saw a life of Eamon de Valera, and Charlotte Brontë's Letters alone on a shelf, askew, and accumulating the dust of bookshelf acquaintanceships. You won't find those brightly bound George Sands, or those paper Victor Hugos, with the third volume of "Les Misérables" missing—why was it always missing, can you tell me?—there is none of that gentle feeling that one is slipping back into the glamour of the *temps jadis*. There is only one Paris. But in Dublin there is a stiffness, a geometrical stiffness, a blankness of expression, a rectangularity, about the quays; that one feels one is walking in the queer perspective of an 1860 woodcut or in an engraving like those which used to attach our fathers and mothers to the Sporting and Dramatic News. And however long one lingers along Dublin quays and whatever books one finds, one is never taken back into a past elaborated by Renaissance architecture and furnished by Louis Quatorze. In Dublin one gets no farther back than the days of the woodcut, of Irish orators, and Land Acts.

If you haven't the dust of bookish leisure on the Dublin quays, you at any rate have the flying dust of life. Down the South quays to Kingsbridge Station, where the Gork mails go from, the cobbles roar with traffic. A whistle, a clatter, and along come a couple of jarvey cars hurrying to catch the mail, while the incorrigible jarvey keeps his fare at his wrist-end with highly colored pleasantries. The Cork Mail brings strange folk to Dublin, but the goods sidings seem to have livelier times. I once made the acquaintance of a strike organizer—and a member of the City Corporation, too, I believe—whose business it was to hold up cattle. One day he received a wire from a country district, reading "Stop pig." He went to the station, undoubtedly suppressing his bewilderment with a sense of public duty, and to his dismay found there were twenty-five pigs. Which was he to stop? I asked him what he did, and his reply was a satire on the dignity of trade union diction: "Sure, I interrogated the pigs."

Coming up the quays again from Kingsbridge, and on the other side of the Liffey, the houses are painted bright green and pink and yellow. There is just the same medley of second-hand shops—sellers of doubtful jewelry, various china, and a miscellany of decrepit cast-off things. One passes the Four Courts, which, though half in ruins, yet have the gray glory of ruined majesty. No longer, does it seem, will their deep colonnades, and dome, bear the long shadows of early morning; though still the sunlight lightens the ruin, and gives new hopes to the country.

Farther on one comes upon the furniture shops. Is there anything more wistful, weary, than abandoned furniture? Is there any more pitiful beggar for charity? Is there anything more gaunt, yet grotesque and ridiculous? What is more incongruous than a faded settee in a shop window, or a clock ticking away conscientiously and showing the wrong hour without knowing it—on a pile of old mattresses? It is a subject for the cynic or the philosopher, this cold abandonment of things we have moved among all our lives.

But it is by no means a melancholy subject if you are walking on the quays, because, sooner or later, you are bound to hear the ringing of a bell—as friendly and inviting as a muffled bell. You will come upon a ragged man sitting outside a shop, ringing his bell whenever he feels inclined to, his idea being to attract passers-by to the auction which is going on inside the shop. Only today I was at one of these auctions—a hot, dusty affair in an auction room which might have stepped out of the Sporting and Dramatic News of years ago. There was a miscellany of furniture piled up, standing, leaning, squatting and tottering all around—bedsteads, statues, and arm chairs in aimless confusion, all the natural communicativeness of furniture chilled out of them, as I thought, by the callousness of man. In a clearing were tiers of seats, arranged in semicircular fashion, and at a fitting distance was a kind of pulpit, in which the unemotional auctioneer and his jaunty clerk were seated. There were at least 100 persons at the auction, stiffened into all kinds of angles by silent watching and gaping. Those who happened to be at all interested in what was being sold merely nodded their bids. The only sounds were the drone of the auctioneer's voice like a bluebottle fly buzzing on a window, and the heavy treading of the warehousemen—very familiar and knowing spirits in white aprons—who brought forward the various "lots" with an air of the utmost boredom and superciliousness.

Most extraordinary things happen at these quay auctions, for all the valuable things are knocked down at derisive prices, but there seems no limit to what a Dubliner will pay for worthless odds and ends—odd candlesticks and lamp glasses, for instance—and endless so-called religious pictures. Useful things, it seems, are a nuisance if bought, in spite of the fun there is in buying them. But with little useless things one can always do something or other, and so you advance a shilling, and someone else advances on you, and you go again; and then Paddy Mulligan, say, awakens, and becomes interested, and advances a shilling, which immediately excites two or three ladies in new hats, who join in with gusto. In a few minutes a regular chase has set in. Everyone is bidding, and bidding again, for the sheer joy of the game. It is as exciting as the races in Phoenix Park. And then gradually you rub your eyes and find you have bought a wash basin and two or three gas brackets for thirty shillings. You are so amazed you gape with astonishment. You fix your eyes in wonderment on the unmoved auctioneer. Then your eye catches the next doleful object to be sold, and it is all so entertaining and almost as exciting as a music hall turn, that you sigh and join in the general silence.

Over the river, the other side of O'Connell Bridge, you can hear the auctioneer's bell above the rattling traffic, reminding you of the flying dust of the quays. Who will say the Quai des Grands Augustins is more romantic than Bachelor's Walk?

V-S-P.